

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(INCORPORATED)

J. P. FAULKNER, Manager

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Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

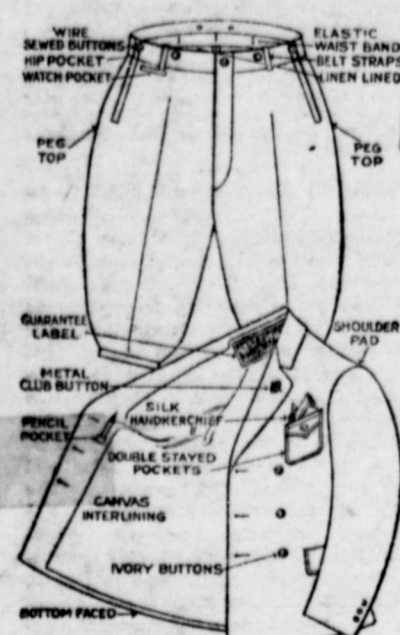
Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 30, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 40

Good Clothing for Boys



YOU probably don't give much thought to the way your boy's clothes look but a lot of people see them. If he is wearing

"Best-Ever" Clothes

you needn't be ashamed of having people see him. He will look right, and what is best of all, he will know it himself.

THE "BEST-EVER" BOYS SUIT
"LOOK AT THE FEATURES"

Bring Your Boy in and Let Us Fit Him Out.

R. R. COYLE

BACK TO SAVAGERY

We have been talking about the prevention of crime. We wonder if our readers see the need and are really making the distinction between the prevention and the cure. Some recent occurrences in the state would seem to emphasize that distinction.

For instance the whole matter of the Night Rider troubles was opened up afresh last week by a new outrage and by the trial of the alleged leader of the raiders of Hopkinsville, one Dr. Amos, who was acquitted, of course. Commenting upon that travesty in the court, the Owensboro Messenger has this to say:

"Maybe, after all, there were never any night-riders in Hopkinsville, and maybe the good people of the city were only dreaming. Looks that way, judging from the verdict of the jury."

And the Madisonville Hustler joins in the indictment as follows:

"There was no one, so far as we are able to learn, who was at all surprised at the verdict rendered Thursday night at Hopkinsville. *** We say there was no surprise simply because it is a matter of impossibility to convict any one in our State courts who is charged with being in a mob especially if that mob should be composed of as many as twenty or more persons. Alibis are always ready for any emergency and can be secured in all cases where they are at all necessary."

And there is the violence following the Firemen's Strike on the Q. & C. railroad. The strike is ended and most of the disaffected back in their cabs with nothing gained, because they were in the wrong. But what of the loss? Simply inestimable—a reversion to the methods of the savage. Men at their posts of duty shot from ambush by strikers, or the criminal element in general who took advantage of the occasion to gratify their thirst for blood—from twenty to thirty dead and others wounded at the hands of those who added cowardice to criminality, thus making their deeds doubly heinous—assassins.

Of this latest disgrace to our state we shall let the Lexington Herald be our spokesman in part:

"Recently the firemen on the Queen and Crescent railroad struck to get rid of negro competition. They have lost many days' wages and caused much damage and several murders. The strike has now been declared off, and if the strikers have gained anything, it is hard to discover. The company agrees to use negro firemen where they have been employed all the time, and no others, an agreement it was ready to enter into without a strike.

Strikes are always deplorable and should not be called except in case of great injustice which is refused remedy. As long as they are conducted in an orderly manner the public will sympathize with the men, but so soon as lawlessness and assassination are resorted to, the strikers get out of the bounds both of sympathy and public patience."

But we doubt if either the Herald or we should speak so mildly about it. Possibly however that is all our state of society will justify. Still we can not refrain from calling attention again to the exceeding cheapness of human life among us—so cheap that a *whim* or a *prejudice* outweighs it, so cheap that there is no pause to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent, the offender and the central. No. Kentucky does not object to taking human life *except when it is proposed to do it by due process of law as a penalty for crime*. In that case life is not cheap—the life of the living. It looms up as exceedingly precious when you listen to the lawyers for the defense, hear the verdict of juries, and study our court records.

And what is the remedy? This question is our only justification for the above details. In the case of the Night Riders the militia have been tried and the courts have been tried and the end is not yet. For the crimes accompanying the strike there are no militia and no courts. The criminals are in darkness as black as their purposes—they will never be known. Murder, arson and assassination are rampant in the hearts of a large element of our population and no fear of sheriffs or militia or courts will succeed in entirely suppressing them. *Crime is a disease for which society has not yet found a cure, an unfailing remedy. But the case is not hopeless. Crime is a preventable disease.*

So we hark back to our editorial of the ninth; The first step—*Prenatal Influence*; the first word—*Eugenics*. And the editorial of last week; The second step—*Parental Influence*; and the second word—*Training*. These must be brought into play. It is a human problem and the parents must make the greatest contribution towards its solution; otherwise we shall revert—to savagery.

SPRING CLEANING

Spring Cleaning is now in order, and we hope to make next week's issue of THE CITIZEN a "Cleaning up Number." It may have special reference to Berea but every article will have a general application as well.

We hope to show the value to the family of cleanliness in and about the home—and the stable—greater efficiency for the bread winners, a saving of doctors' bills, and better health for every inmate—great profits for a little investment of muscle and brains.

And the same as to the town and the neighborhood. Our plea is the general health and happiness. But that is not our only plea. Beauty is worth something and we want the town clean—the streets clean, the alleys clean in response to the aesthetic sense and in order to cultivate the sense of the beautiful.

In Berea the two Women's Clubs are going to co-operate with the authorities and there will be two or three days given up to the "More Beautiful and More Healthful Berea" idea. Get ready to help.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Capital, - - \$25,000.00
Surplus, - - \$6,000.00

Perhaps you have saved a few hundred dollars which you wish to invest some place where the principal will be absolutely secure, and at the same time pay you a fair rate of interest.

Deposit your money in our Savings Department at 4% interest. Your principal is well secured, and subject to your demand when you need it. The interest is more than you would receive on a government bond, and as much as you can rightfully expect from an absolutely safe investment. We also invite you to do your general banking business with us.

A. ISAACS, Pres. J. W. STEPHENS, Vice Pres.
JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

THE DANVILLE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

The thirty-first annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Kentucky was held at Danville, Ky., March 16 to 20th.

The work of the convention was done under the following departments: The Students, Boys, Railroad, City and the Faculty men. The Boys' department was conducted by Mr. M. D. Crackett, secretary of boys' work, Cleveland, Ohio. The student department was well handled by Mr. O. E. Pence, State Student Secretary of Illinois. Mr. Huber and Mr. Dix, our own State secretaries were to be found everywhere encouraging and assisting the work.

The four leading speakers of the convention were the Rev. Dr. Barker of Chicago, Prof. Hutches of Oberlin, Ohio, Mr. M. D. Crackett of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. E. W. McGinn, State Secretary of Tennessee. The address by Mr. McGinn, "The Bear, the Lion and the Man," given at the Men's meeting, on Sunday afternoon at the Opera House was one of the most powerful of its kind. A large number of men took definite stand for Christ and a clean life. The close of the meeting was very impressive.

Carnival Night was held on Friday evening at the gymnasium of Central University. Most of the student delegations gave a gymnasium or musical stunt. The Faculty and Secretaries of the convention each gave a stunt. The event was especially enjoyable because at the close the Faculty ladies and students of Central University gave a reception to the student delegates of the convention. At the same hour the Faculty of Caldwell College, the girls school of Danville, gave a banquet for the Faculty men and Directors present at the convention. The boys were not neglected, as they had a special reception the same evening.

Berea had the largest and most enthusiastic delegation at the convention. The following men were present: W. B. Davison, George H. Lampe, Leo Gilligan, R. F. Sellers, Robert Case, Fleming Griffith, Jerome Eastham, C. B. Robinson, J. B. Collins, Jesse L. Murrell, Cramton Lott, Burton Martin, Luther Brown, Robert Murphy, and the local secretary. The two boy delegates were Bruce Faulkner and Henry Stillings.

The orchestra led by Prof. Rigby and the Aerial Quartet won quite a reputation. The Quartet was invited to visit in the near future no less than half a dozen different places. If the orchestra and quartet could make a tour of the State, Berea

would soon feel the results in a larger number of students, and greater friendliness from other Kentucky colleges. On the whole the Berea delegation made a fine impression upon the people of Danville as well as upon the representatives of the different schools of the state.

The Berea delegates were splendidly entertained in the homes of Danville. I think every delegate was more than satisfied, and only wishes that he may have the exquisite pleasure of again visiting the birth-place of Theodore O'Hara and Kentucky hospitality.

H. L. Henry,
General Secretary

OPENING OF SPRING TERM

Spring term opened Wednesday morning with United Chapel, the worship being conducted by the Rev. William H. Smith, D. D., of Richmond, Virginia, Missionary Secretary of the Southern Baptist Board.

More new students than usual are expected for the spring term, including several from Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Some old students who have been detained by teaching or work are coming back and are cordially welcomed by their classmates and Berea friends.

The academic procession went off with greater glory than ever, the Band leading the way and the procession reaching clear around the public square.

The studies of the Collegiate Department and the Academy run on as usual, having no break at this time. In the Normal Department several new courses are started for the benefit of those immediately preparing to teach.

INTERESTING FEATURES

In the middle of the back page will be found the third of a series of short articles on "The End of Tuberculosis." These articles deserve careful attention. On the same page is the picture and description of the finest ear of corn grown last year, also the picture of the prize winner.

The New News of Yesterday, a feature that is becoming popular, embraces three columns of page 6 while 4 columns of page seven are devoted to Live stock. We are sure these columns will be read with interest by all engaged in stock raising.

For the want of space we have had to drop the articles—Home Course in Health Culture, but we hope to resume them soon.

Compare The Citizen with other papers as to the character of its ads as well as its high class reading matter.

K. E. A.

There are many reasons why every teacher in Kentucky should attend the Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association at Owensboro on June 27, 28 and 29, 1911. For the best composition written by a Kentuckian, containing not fewer than fifty words nor more than one hundred words, on the subject: "Why Should Kentucky Teachers attend the Owensboro Meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association?" It will give the sum of \$5.00; for the second best, \$3.00 and the third best, \$1.00. The composition must be received by me not later than twelve o'clock, noon, Thursday, April 20, '11. The Board of Directors of the Association will act as judges. The names of the winners and the compositions will be published. Additional information will be given upon request.

T. W. Vinson, Secretary.
Frankfort, Kentucky.
February 24, 1911.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Emperor of Japan Reciprocates President Taft's Expressions of Friendship—China Will Not Fight Russia—Clouds Still Hang Over Mexico—Coalition Forming in New York.

PLEDGE OF FRIENDSHIP

President Taft on March 25th received from the hands of the Japanese Ambassador a letter from the Emperor of Japan in which he declared that he is convinced that the President did not at all credit the "false and wicked reports regarding Japan." The Emperor says further that he is glad to receive from Pres. Taft assurance that the relations between the two countries were never more cordial, and he declares that he reciprocates that feeling.

CHINA BACKS DOWN

There have been rumors for some time of war between Russia and China over the failure of the Chinese to fulfill the provisions of the treaty of 1881. Russia has been making threats and sending ultimatums, the last of which demanded an answer by the 28th, and the answer conveying satisfactory assurances was forthcoming.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

It is still difficult to speak with any definiteness as to the situation in Mexico. One day it is said that our troops will be withdrawn from the frontier; the next that they are ready to march across the border; again, that a settlement of the difficulties between the insurgents and the Government is a matter of a few days; then, that our Government will intervene if the war cloud does not lift by April 1st. This much seems to be certain. The Mexican cabinet has resigned and the Government is beginning to see the necessity of a movement toward reform. The last rumor is that President Diaz himself, in compliance with the demands of the rebels, has resigned but this has not been confirmed and is not generally believed.

SEVERE STORMS

A severe wind and electric storm swept over Pennsylvania, Monday night, doing great damage in many places and causing some loss of life. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were both sufferers, while Germantown and Tacony seem to have borne the brunt of the storm. Many buildings were demolished and telegraph, telephone and railroad communication cut off.

THE NEW YORK DEADLOCK

The deadlock is still on in the New York Legislature and the only movement looking toward a solution is an overture on the part of the Republicans to the insurgent Democrats, the Republicans asking the opponents of Mr. Sheehan to submit the name of certain candidates that they would vote for on condition that the Republicans unite with them. The Citizen has been wondering why that has not been done long ago. Such a coalition ought to be possible.

Plenty of Occupation.

No man who minds his own business ever complains of having nothing to do.

L. & N. Detective Shot—Two Homes Burn and Nine Lives Snuffed Out—Langley's Narrow Escape—Gen. Buckner 88 Years Old—The Disgrace of Floyd—O'Rear Announces.

DETECTIVE SHOT

L. & N. Railroad Detective Rose was shot from ambush at Baxter Station, Harlan County, last Saturday night. Two bullets entered his head. At last reports Rose was still alive but unconscious. There is no clue to his assailant.

VICTIMS OF FIRE

The home of Robert Gentry at Livingston was destroyed Saturday night by fire. Gentry with three of the children escaped but he was unable to rescue his wife and four other children who were overcome in the flames while he was trying to break through a window to rescue them.

SIMILAR DISASTER

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Veach near Harrodsburg was destroyed by fire Sunday night. In the upper room of their house, their daughter, Mrs. L. Bridgers, wife of a Methodist Evangelist from North Carolina, was sleeping with her three children. The shrill whistle of a passing freight was the first warning to Mr. Veach that his house was on fire. He and his wife succeeded in escaping, but the stair-way leading to the room of his daughter and her children had already collapsed. He tried in vain to rescue them from a window but just as he was about to get the window open he saw the floor cave in with them. Mrs. Bridgers' husband was conducting a revival at Middlesboro where he was notified of the death of his wife and children a little after midnight.

LANGLEY'S NARROW ESCAPE

Representative J. W. Langley came near being washed overboard from the steamer "Colon" while returning from Panama off Cape Hatteras a

Continued on fifth page.

MILLINERY

WELCH'S and "Save the Difference."

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The lament is made that the supply of crabs is going backward. But that is the nature of crabs.

It is a good idea to stay away from a powder magazine, even when you "know" it isn't loaded.

Advocates of a universal language seem to forget that we have an effective one already—the language of the eyes.

That Chicago woman who takes taxicab rides to cure the blues evidently isn't blue because she hasn't any money.

With the millennium and the Panama exposition both scheduled for 1915, one or the other will have to give way.

Stoughton, Wis., has the largest steel ski hill in the world. This shows that almost any town can beat the world at something.

The new Manhattan bridge may now be said to be in successful operation. A man committed suicide by jumping off it the other day.

The author of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" has been discovered in Texas. Well, Texas is big enough to stand almost anything.

A young American heir is to marry the daughter of a near-royal family. Is this the first step in a crusade to even up a long uneven balance?

A Scranton, Pa., man has refused an offer of \$1,000 for a hen. He must have an idea that the reduction in the price of eggs will be only temporary.

Warships would be more admirable as preservers of peace if they could be so constructed as to be reasonably safe for the men who operate them.

A western contemporary wants to know what line is the most beautiful in the English language. "Inclosed and check" is a promising candidate.

The aviators now are getting married and giving up their air travels. Marriage is a thing calculated to bring the average man down to earth.

In a riot in a French town the rioters made the streets run with champagne. There must have been an unusual amount of spirit in that lively riot.

New York cab and taxi owners have petitioned the city council for permission to reduce their fares 25 per cent. We certainly live in an age of wonders.

We may now telegraph by telephone. At the rate modern invention is saving time our up-to-date year ought to last twice as long as the old style.

A French aviator has accomplished the feat of carrying five passengers in an aeroplane. Evidently killing them off one at a time is too slow for France.

Now it is possible to go around the world in a little over a month. Perhaps before this wonderful century ends we will be flying around it in a week.

A woman in Newark found a man hiding under the bed and promptly had him arrested. The traditional old feminine terrors are giving way before the modern woman.

"Don't," says Mr. Carnegie to the poor working girl. "refuse a man simply because he's a millionaire." But he wary of the fellow that has only about \$10,000 a year.

A rich Pittsburger who died recently left \$10,000 to his pretty stenographer. She probably was able to prevent people to whom he wrote from making jokes about his spelling.

Sixty thousand words discovered by Professor Hale of the Mount Wilson observatory should mitigate the strenuousness of those acquisitive persons who seem bent on getting possession of this small specimen.

SEVEN SCORE MEET DEATH

Fatal Factory Fire—Not an Outside Fire Escape

RAIN OF BODIES THROUGH NETS

Elevators Were Clogged and Proved Useless—Victims Mostly Women and Girls Employed By Waist Factory.—Coroner Investigating.

New York.—Before a veritable rain of falling bodies from the blazing top floor windows of a ten-story factory building the awe-stricken throngs that had rushed to see the fire turned away and hundreds fled. It was a tragedy of panic.

The 1,500 people working in the building within two minutes after the fire started became a terror-stricken and fear-crazed throng that could not find what few means of escape there were.

More than 150 women and girls and a few men were killed either in the flames on the upper floors of the building or were dashed to death on the pavement below. Six hundred are known to have escaped by the elevators.

There was not an outside fire escape on the building.

Fifty Corpses on Ninth Floor.

How the fire started may perhaps never be known. A corner on the eighth floor was its point of origin and the three upper floors only were fire-swept. On the ninth floor 50 bodies were found; 63 or more persons were crushed to death by jumping and more than 30 clogged the elevator shafts. The loss to property will not exceed \$100,000.

Out of 141 bodies only 82 have been identified. Twelve women and girls are dying in hospitals.

NEW MEXICAN CABINET.

Former Ambassador to United States Takes Foreign Portfolio.

Washington.—President Diaz took the first steps to win back to Mexico the favor of the United States by appointing Francisco De La Barra, Mexican ambassador to Washington, minister of foreign affairs of his new cabinet.

Senor De La Barra at once telegraphed his acceptance of the portfolio and went to the white house and informed President Taft.

The president expressed pleasure and congratulated him warmly.

Five Others Named.

Although no official announcement has been made, it is known that five of the cabinet members have been selected, and it is almost certain that Jose Yves Limantour will remain as minister of finance.

NEW WIRELESS PLANT

At Ft. Meyer to Reach Vessels 3,000 Miles Away.

Washington.—A powerful wireless telegraph station of the navy, capable of communicating with naval vessels 2,000 and possibly 3,000 miles distant from Washington, will be erected at Ft. Meyer.

This high-power plant will be designed to keep the headquarters of the American navy in close touch with war vessels in the Atlantic ocean. It has been the dream of naval officials to erect such a station in the environs of the national capital.

Last of Four Brothers.

New Haven, Ct.—Prof. Henry Mitchell Whitney died of heart disease. He was the last of four brothers, of whom the other three were Prof. William Dwight Whitney, the Yale philologist; Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, the Harvard geologist; and James Lyman Whitney, for some years head of the Boston public library.

Accepts Athens Call.

Durham, N. C.—Rev. J. W. Lynch, pastor of the First Baptist church, has accepted a call to a pastorate in Athens, Ga. He succeeds Rev. Millard Jenkins, who goes to Owensboro, Ky.

He Was 100 Years Old.

Tacoma, Wash.—John Reeves, aged 100, formerly of Cincinnati, died here. He was the oldest locomotive engineer in the northwest.

Sawmill Destroyed.

Paducah, Ky.—The saw and planing mill of the West Kentucky Coal Co. burned. The loss is \$6,000.

Baton Rouge, La.—William G. Purvis, the young Chicago aviator who was injured here several weeks ago in making a trial flight in a Gates biplane, will probably succumb to his injuries, according to the attending physicians.

Rome.—Lieut. Boron Vincenzo Paterno, who murdered Princess Giulia di Sant Eila, lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena, has been expelled from the Italian army.

Red Cross to the Rescue.

New York.—Robert W. De Forest announces that the New York chapter of the Red Cross would collect funds for the relief of the survivors of the Washington-place fire, and that Mayor Gaynor had headed the contributions with \$100.

SOMETHING DOING



When a Legislature Cripples a Woman's Suffrage Bill.

DIAZ CABINET OUT

MINISTERS TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS BUT PRESIDENT POSTPONES ACCEPTANCE.

CRISIS IN WAR SITUATION

General Opinion Expressed That United States Will Intervene to Bring About Peace—Madero's Forces Win Victory.

Mexico City.—The Diaz cabinet resigned in a body at a special meeting of that board Friday. The president deferred action upon the resignations. The announcement brings a crisis in the Mexican war situation which all here, official or civilian, believe can be settled only by a miracle. That the resignation of the cabinet will cause the United States to intervene is the consensus of opinion.

The impossibility of President Diaz recovering from the blow dealt him by the desertion of his ministers, the effect of which, coupled with the declarations of Finance Minister Limantour prior to his resignation that reforms demanded by the rebels must be brought about, is indubitably an increase of the opposition to the Diaz government, is declared by members of both factions.

The reason officially given for the action of the ministers in resigning is the belief that it will contribute to the re-establishment of peace and facilitate the reforms which are in contemplation.

Presidio, Texas.—According to a messenger who reported to Gen. Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, in command of the insurgents besieging the town of Ojinaga, Friday, Insurrectos under the command of Francisco I. Madero have won an important victory in the vicinity of Chihuahua, routing the federal troops after 160 had been killed and 40 taken prisoners.

Washington.—Taking cognizance of press reports that four Americans had been executed by Mexican soldiers in Chihuahua and four others at Agua Prieta, the state department instructed the United States consular officers in the vicinity of the two places to investigate.

MRS. CLEVELAND NOT TO WED

Executor of Ex-President's Estate Issues Denial of Rumors on Behalf of Widow.

New York.—S. S. Hastings, executor of the estate of the late Grover Cleveland and in charge of Mrs. Cleveland's personal affairs, issued the following statement:

"The paragraph appearing in one of the weekly society publications suggesting that there is an engagement of marriage between Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Professor West of Princeton is without the slightest justification.

"It is fully refuted by the fact that Dean West already has a wife living and their son now is a student in Princeton university."

STOLYPIN TO RETAIN POST

Resignation of Premier Reported Withdrawn Following Conference With Czar.

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas gave an audience at Tsarskoe-Selo to M. Stolypin, and the Bourso Gazette publishes a telephone message from Tsarskoe-Selo saying that it is learned from an undeniable source that the premier has withdrawn his resignation.

Stanley Robison Passes Away. Cleveland, O.—Stanley Robison, owner of the St. Louis National league baseball club, died Friday of blood poisoning at the home in this city of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank de Haas Robison.

English Motor Boat Is Speedy. London, Eng.—E. McKay Edgar's motor boat Maple Leaf III showed a wonderful burst of speed in a trial on the Solent Friday, making 49½ knots an hour. This is claimed as a world's record.

BENJ. D. GREENE FREE

FINISHES FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR HARBOR COMPLICITY.

Takes Pauper's Oath Which Releases Him From His Portion of \$75,000 Fine.

Atlanta, Ga.—Benjamin D. Greene, who, with John F. Gaynor, has just completed a four-year term in the federal prison here for complicity in the Savannah harbor improvement frauds, was released, bringing to a close, so far as he is concerned, a legal battle that has commanded attention for the last decade.

Greene's application for leave to take the pauper's oath in order to escape further liabilities for the \$75,000 fine imposed on the two men when they were convicted was granted after a hearing which lasted two days. John F. Gaynor, jointly convicted with Greene, has completed his sentence in the federal prison. His application to take the pauper's oath is pending.

The case of the government against Greene and Gaynor was one of the most unusual in the annals of American jurisprudence. More than a decade ago these two were engaged in a contractual million dollar improvement work in Savannah harbor, under the supervision of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter.

Trouble began when Carter was appointed military attaché at the court of St. James. The army officer who succeeded him, Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, found evidences of fraud in the work, which resulted in a three months' court-martial for Carter, a fine, a term in Leavenworth prison, and, ultimately, in the confiscation by the government of money he was alleged to have secured through the harbor frauds.

DIX HITS INHERITANCE TAX

Governor of New York Says Law Has Cost State Much Capital—Many Citizens Leave.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Dix sent a special message to the legislature recommending the repeal of the progressive inheritance tax law, passed by the legislature last year, which, he says, has "caused removal of capital from the state in an alarming amount."

"It cannot be known at this time," says the message, "that the operation of the law will result in any material gain in revenue, but it is known that the change has caused removal of capital from the state in an alarming amount."

"In a recent conference of financial officers in New York city it was said that the funds thus removed already exceeded \$400,000,000 and that the number of citizens which the state has lost was large."

PATTEN MUST STAND TRIAL

Federal Judge Noyes Denies Motion to Quash Indictments in Cotton Pool Case.

New York.—The federal government scored a sweeping victory when Judge Noyes, in the United States circuit court, overruled the demurrers interposed by James A. Patten, Eugene M. Scales, Frank B. Hayne, William P. Brown and Robert M. Thompson.

They are under indictment for conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in conducting the famous cotton pool of last summer.

The court denies the motion to quash the indictments and holds that the facts established warrants ordering the defendants to trial.

Vreeland Coronation Envoy.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet, was Thursday detailed to represent the navy at the coronation of King George V. Admiral Dewey declined the appointment.

Aviator Flies With Eleven.

Donal, France.—Aviator Louis Breguet made a record performance Thursday when he carried 11 passengers in his monoplane a distance of two miles.

SEVEN DIE IN WRECK

DIXIE FLYER PLUNGES THROUGH TRESTLE NEAR OCILLA, GA., COACHES FALL IN RIVER.

AXLE BREAKS ON ENGINE

Three Cars Drop Into River With 400 Feet of Bridge on Tracks of Atlantic Coast Line—Physicians and Nurses Rushed to Scene.

Ocilla, Ga., March 27.—Seven persons were killed and more than a dozen injured when the Dixie Flyer, running between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked on a trestle over the Alapaha river, near here, on the Atlantic Coast Line tracks, at 7:20 a. m. today. The first and second-class coaches and the first Pullman sleeper went into the river, carrying away about 400 feet of the trestle.

Broken Axle the Cause. According to statement by some of the passengers who came to Ocilla, the crash was caused by the breaking of an axle on the engine when midway of the long trestle.

The coaches in the river are about ten feet under water, and it is said the list of dead may be increased when the debris is cleared. Seven bodies had been recovered at noon and the injured were brought here and will be sent to the Atlantic Coast Line hospital at Waycross, Ga.

List of the Identified Dead.

The identified dead: CULPEPPER, W. Tifton, Ga. BOWWART, O. F. Henderson, Ky. FLETCHER, MRS. W. D. Rowland, Ill.

PARNELLE, CHARLES, J. conductor Savannah, Ga. WOODWARD, express messenger. ELLIS, LUCIUS, colored, fireman. WHIDDEN, colored, porter.

The injured: POWELL, express messenger and baggage-master. PERKINS, W. T. Catlettsburg, Ky. BOWWART, MRS. O. F. Henderson, Ky.

VAN DONMUELEN, NICHOLAS; Grand Rapids, Mich. GEROFF, PETER; Holton, Mich.

KLEIN, MRS. J. P. and 3 year old daughter, St. Louis, Mo.

FRANCIS, W. F. Crawfordsville, Ind.

Two Score Were Reported Dead.

First reports of the wreck were that the entire train went into the river and that forty persons were killed. The scene of the wreck is in a remote part of the state and it was several hours before accurate information was obtainable.

Relief trains have been sent from Waycross, Tifton and Willacoochee, and it is stated that it will be thirty-six hours before the tracks are cleared.

Carried Down Big Trestle.

Savannah, Ga., March 27.—The Atlantic Coast Line general superintendent's office gives out the following account of the wreck of the Dixie Flyer:

"Train 95, known as the Dixie Flyer, running from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked on the Alapaha trestle, three miles south of Alapaha station, on the Brunswick and Western division of the Atlantic Coast Line railway. The train carried down with it 400 feet of the trestle. The baggage car was telescoped and the first and second-class coaches and the first Pullman sleeping car fell through the trestle.

"Conductor Charles J. Parnell of Savannah, and a negro porter are supposed to be under the wreckage. A number of passengers were injured.

Engine Driving Wheel Breaks Off. "The accident was caused by the engine driving wheel axle breaking off, although the engine remained on the trestle.

"Hospital trains were sent from the Coast Line hospital at Waycross to the scene of the wreck with surgeons and nurses on board. Doctors were sent also from Tifton on a special train and the company physicians from Willacoochee went to the scene on a hand car. It will be thirty-six hours before the track is cleared."

VETERAN GUARD IS DEAD

William Bach, One of Men Who Watched Jefferson Davis, Dies at Bloomington, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill., March 27.—William Bach, Sr., seventy-seven years old, last survivor of guards over President Jefferson Davis while the latter was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe at the close of the Civil war, is dead. He was a pressman on the Staats Zeitung at Chicago after the war. One daughter, Mrs. Louis Kretzer of Chicago, survives.

Bach was a private in the Third artillery in the Civil war and was on duty at Norfolk, Va., when a detail was requested to guard President Davis. Bach was one of the squad assigned to this duty, and he had often told the story of the noted prisoner's incarceration.

CANADA MINERS TO QUIT

Thousands of Employees in Western Pitts Vote in Favor of Strike of March 31.

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.—Employees in sixteen mines in southern Alberta and southeastern British Columbia have voted to go on strike on March 31. The closed shop and check-off system are the causes of the trouble. If the strike should last a month there will be little coal in the region. The trouble involves several thousand miners.

Elisha's Heavenly Defenders

Sunday School Lesson for April 9, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—3 Kings 4:3-8. Memory Verse 15-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—"For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.—Psa. 91:11.

TIME—According to most scholars, this event occurred in the reign of Jehoram (B. C. 848-842, Beecher, 841-840, Hastings). Mrs. Houghton, however, holds that the Syrian king of this story was Hazael and the king of Israel was Jehu.

PLACE—Dothan, a small town about ten miles north of Samaria, situated on a remarkable isolated hill, surrounded on three sides by hills. Traces of walls may still be seen all around the hill-top. Also Samaria, the capital of the Northern Kingdom.

How did Elisha show himself to be a true patriot? By using for his country his supernatural knowledge, as we should use for our country our lesser knowledge, and all our powers. Assyria was not at the time pressing upon Syria, so that Syria could attack her hereditary enemy to the south. But the plans of Benhadad II. were frustrated over and over. Elisha was then living in Dothan, about ten miles north of Samaria. Dothan was "a small town, of which some ruins and a well still mark the site." The caravan route from beyond Jordan passes, from the Plain of Esdraelon, close to it. Probably Benhadad's route on his predatory expeditions lay through this pass, which was narrow and easily defended. Therefore when the Syrians' coming was revealed to Elisha and told by him to King Jehoram, a comparatively small body of Israelites, posted a little north of Dothan, would effectually check their progress.

How can we apply to ourselves Elisha's advice, "Beware that thou pass not such a place?" By recognizing all places of special temptation, and being on our guard there. "Think of the men who cannot get past any gambling resort to save their souls! There are certain stores and hay-lofts and street corners and vacant lots that are more dangerous to boys than pest houses. There is absolutely no possible safety except in avoiding them." Boys, and men, too, beware!

How did Benhadad plan to circumvent Elisha? Sending spies, and learning that the prophet was living at Dothan, he sent a large body of cavalry and chariots to capture him. To secure such a man was vital. It would at once deprive Jehoram of one who was inspired by the gods and put him at the service of Syria, for it would be assumed that he could be bribed to help either side.

How did Elisha, in the knowledge of his heavenly helpers, meet the Syrians? Our version, the Hebrew, implies that Elisha and his servant boldly went down from Dothan into the valley, and that the leaders of the Syrians came down from the heights on which they were encamped, to parley with the prophet. He prayed; for prayer is the recourse of all the strongest men in the time when they need to be strongest. Prayer is a powerful thing, for God has bound and tied himself thereto. He prayed that blindness might fall upon the Syrians, and at once his prayer was granted. Not literal blindness is meant, probably, for they were able to follow Elisha to Samaria, but a confusion of vision or of mind, so that they were readily deceived. Perhaps only the leaders were affected.

Why did Elisha lead the Syrians ten miles to Samaria? To show them, and also to show the Israelites, how powerless they were before Jehovah. Elisha made the pompous and confident invaders appear ridiculous, which is the most thorough defeat that can be given to any enemy. Besides, one reason why Elisha had led the Syrians to the capital was that they might be kindly treated, feasted and sent back to Benhadad with coats of fire heaped upon their heads.

What is the great teaching of our lesson for modern people. The reality of the invisible world, and its power to help and comfort. To have no sense of the invisible is the ruin of art. It is the ruin of all life also. Many will believe only what their untrained eyes can see.

Christians should be continually upheld by the realization of their angelic helpers. The brave man need not see any celestial form with spear and helmet by his side, yet he may know as he goes out to the battle that the spirits of justice everywhere are sympathizing with him and helping him in unknown ways. The mother may not discern an angel bending over the bed on which her child is laid, but still she may know that there are other watchers by its bed beside herself, spirits whom God has sent to see that none of his little ones take any harm. The soul in its bereavement may not look to see here again the very presence and feature of the friend whom God has taken, yet still may be sure that even now, in such unknown ways as soul may present itself to soul, his friend is with him, for encouragement and strength. Pity we cannot now practice Elisha's plan of ending war.

When the comet of October, 1858, appeared, a lecturer made a tour of some country villages in Devonshire with a view to telling the country people some facts about the beautiful object; and among other points he touched upon the calculations which astronomers had made as to the enormous length of the tail of the comet. A countryman treated this part of his lecture with contemptuous incredulity. "I saw the comet myself," said the man, "and its tail was just four feet long; and how are we to believe this man who comes to tell us that it is over so many millions of miles?"

BATHCOUNTYTOWN HAS HOT TIME

Three Destructive Fires Visit It in One Day.

DEFECTIVE FLUES TO BLAME

Losses Approach Ten Thousand Dollars, With Some Insurance—Children's Lives Endangered—Landmarks Destroyed.

Sharpsburg.—Three destructive fires occurred in 18 hours.

The old Marshall residence, a two-story frame house, owned by B. F. Wright and occupied by Edward Lightner and family, was burned to the ground, with all the household furniture, the family, including eight small children, escaped. The youngest, an infant 8 months old, was seriously ill of spinal meningitis, and was seized with a convulsion while being carried to a neighbor's home. The loss was about \$4,000, with no insurance.

The country residence of James R. Shroat was destroyed, with most of the furnishings. The loss was about \$5,000, with \$2,500 insurance.

The old Oscar Garrett home, in Public street, occupied by three colored families, was also burned. All three of the fires originated from defective kitchen flues.

BUSINESS BLOCK BURNED.

Bank and Hotel Among Buildings to Go—Life in Danger.

Campbellsville.—Fire destroyed an entire business block including the Taylor National bank, Commercial hotel and several stores. The blaze gained such headway that it was difficult to bring it under control.

The loss will reach \$50,000, with only about \$5,000 insurance.

The fire originated in the restaurant owned by Brack Sanders, and as the building was a wooden structure the flames spread quickly and in a few minutes the entire block was a mass of flames. By hard fighting the buildings on the opposite side of the street were saved except the Puryear building, which was destroyed. All the plate glass show windows in the store-rooms on the opposite side of the street from the fire were broken by the heat, and damage from this will be considerable.

Only the absence of wind saved the town from being wiped out. The buildings destroyed and the amount of their losses are as follows:

George Gowdy, buildings destroyed loss \$25,000.

Tom Hodgen, barber shop, fixtures loss \$200.

Hord Bros. grocery, loss \$1,500; \$500 insurance.

Brack Sanders, restaurant, loss \$500.

Dr. Sanders, dental parlor, fixtures loss \$1,000.

Tom Malone, pool room, fixtures loss \$200.

Snap Vaughan, proprietor Commercial hotel, loss \$7,000.

Taylor national bank, furniture and fixtures loss about \$500.

Rice & Allen, Mill Exchange, loss \$200.

A. C. Barry, machine shop, loss \$2,000; \$500 insurance.

Life Cockrell, barber shop, fixtures loss \$100.

Abel Harding, fine law library, loss \$1,000.

Murrell & Miller, real estate dealers, loss \$300.

Gilpin & Wilkerson, millinery, loss \$2,000; \$1,000 insurance.

J. H. Williams, harness shop, loss \$300.

I. T. Bomar, repair shop, loss \$100.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., store room, loss \$100.

Mrs. M. E. Barbee, owner of the Puryear building, loss \$3,500; \$2,500 insurance.

The United States Army Recruiting office was destroyed with all flags, signs, etc.

The electric light and telephone companies lost heavily.

Some of the guests of the Commercial hotel had narrow escapes.

ESTATE LEFT TO DAUGHTERS.

Lexington.—The will of Circuit Judge Parker was probated. He bequeaths all of his property to his three daughters, appoints Mary Shepherd Parker as his executrix and requests that no inventory or appraisement of the estate be made.

Richmond.—A white girl baby was delivered to Jailer Jones here by a small colored girl, who stated that she had been directed by a white woman to give the child to him. A note was found pinned to the child's clothing, reading: "Please take this baby and take care of it." It was unsigned.

BARN AND CONTENTS BURNED.

Mayfield.—A stock barn with the contents of hay, corn, two mules, three horses, three head of cattle and two new vehicles belonging to Col. Tom George was destroyed by fire. The loss is nearly \$4,000, with no insurance.

Executive clemency was extended to T. T. O'Leary, of Louisville, by Gov. Wilson because O'Leary's six little children needed his support. O'Leary was fined \$800 for his complicity in life insurance frauds.

GOOD ROADS MEET

Pineville Will Hold a Convention and Build a Sample Stretch of Genuine Highway.

Pineville.—Plans have been perfected by Judge B. A. Fison, judge of Bell county; E. S. Holburn, mayor of Middleboro, and N. R. Patterson, mayor of Pineville, acting as a committee, to hold a convention in Pineville April 19 and 20 for the purpose of organizing what will likely be known as the Southeastern Good Roads association. To this convention will be invited all citizens who care to attend and, especially the citizens of Southeastern Kentucky counties.

The purpose of the association will be to lend such aid as possible to any efforts being made to the betterment of the highways of the state. It hopes to make itself powerful enough to have legislation enacted at the next meeting of the general assembly which will permit taxing districts to raise funds for road building.

One feature of the convention is an arrangement by which in the two days' meeting 300 feet of modern road will be built. The stone will be quarried, crushed, hauled, spread and rolled with a steam roller. This work will be under the supervision of an expert road builder with a large corps of laborers. He has been obtained at large expense for this work and a limestone quarry at the base of Pine Mountain in the city limits of Pineville has been opened and a fine crusher installed.

A banquet will be held on the evening of April 19, at which every one will be given an opportunity to express his or her views as to the best plan for obtaining roads in this section.

EDUCATIONAL RALLY.

Weather Interfered Somewhat With Attendance But the Meeting Was Profitable.

Carlisle.—The weather interfered somewhat with the agricultural-educational rally, but the enthusiasm of the pupils and patrons of the Nicholas county schools, together with the teachers and leaders, was not lessened. The exercises were held in the court house, as follows:

Called to order by County Superintendent, Miss Lida E. Gardner; address of welcome by Superintendent of Schools R. D. Squires; response by A. W. Stamper, secretary of the Nicholas county board of education; address, "The One-room Schoolhouse," by R. S. Eubanks, of Lexington; "Agriculture," by State Commissioner of Agriculture M. C. Rankin; "The School the Social Center," by Miss Anna Hamilton, dean of women, State university, Lexington; "The Value of Education," by T. J. Coats, state supervisor of rural schools; "The Value of Agricultural Education," by Mrs. Nannie J. Faulkner, school superintendent of Fayette county; "How We Can Make Rural Schools Attractive," by T. W. Vinson, chief clerk to the state superintendent of public instruction; "Words of Encouragement to Boys," Miss Jessie O. Yancy, school superintendent of Mason county; "The Sum of It All," by Dr. J. G. Crabbe, president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal school, Richmond.

CLAIMS MORE HONORS.

Covington Citizen Says He Is a Real Live Baron and Earl.

Covington.—In order to begin a chancery suit in England for his title to a peerage and \$17,500,000 in cash, Joseph Pomfroy is collecting data at the state department in Washington and conferring with the British ambassador. Mr. Pomfroy is most pious-sant sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Ancient York Rite of Freemasonry in the United States. This would seem little enough for most people, but the Kentuckian expects to exchange it for Baron Pontefract, Earl of Lincoln, and \$17,500,000.

JUDGE KERR SWORN IN.

Lexington.—Judge Charles Kerr took oath and assumed his duties on the circuit court bench. He announced a continuance of the common law docket until the May term and excused all jurors.

Dawson Springs.—The city sewer commission is actively engaged in preparations for installing the system of sanitary sewers, the bonds for which were voted at the late election, and a favorable decision touching the validity of the issue has been rendered by the lower court.

THE BED COLLAPSED.

Paris.—Imprisoned for 30 minutes in a folding bed which suddenly collapsed upon them, Mrs. Charles C. Leer and daughter, Miss Carroll, were rescued by Mr. Leer, who was in an adjoining room, barely in time to save their lives. Both are prostrated as a result of their experience.

GIRLS FOUGHT REVENUES.

Whitesburg.—Bettie and Nannie Tackett, sisters, 16 and 18, of Long Fork, Pike county, who, it is alleged, engaged in a battle with revenue officers, in which Charlie Smith, a pose-man, was desperately wounded, have been arrested, charged with the crime. Charlie Tackett, their brother, whom the men went to arrest, escaped into the mountains and has not been seen since. Smith, the wounded man died, from his wounds.

DEATH STINGING THE HONEY

BEE.
Glasgow.—Some strange disease which promises to annihilate the honey bee has made its appearance in this section, and they are dying by the wholesale. Unless the disease abates or some remedy is found, home-raised honey will be a thing of the past. In some instances farmers have lost all their hives.
What the trouble is no one can tell. When the first bee dies the entire hive succumbs in a short time. In some sections where bees were plentiful only a few weeks ago there is not a single one left. Wild bees are said to be dying the same as those which are domesticated.

AFTER THE MTN. CENTRAL

Louisville & Nashville Reported About to Acquire the Road and Extend It to Pikeville.

Hazel Green.—The Louisville & Nashville railroad is about to acquire the Mountain Central road, running from the Lexington & Eastern junction to Campton, and will extend it to Pikeville through Hazel Green. John and Floyd Day, brothers and lumber dealers, own the Mountain Central, and they helped the L. & N. acquire the L. & E. It was the purpose of the Louisville & Nashville to acquire the Ohio & Kentucky railroad, a short line extending from the Lexington & Eastern into Morgan county, but that road did not sell, and it is understood that it proposes to extend the line to connect with the Norfolk & Western near Pikeville.

The Lexington & Eastern will be extended through the headwaters of the Elkhorn and Boone's Fork creeks to the Cumberland mountain at Pound Gap, and connect with the Louisville & Nashville at Norton.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Prestonsburg.—Another chapter in a noted mountain feud case was closed when Jack McCurry was sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the assassination of Monroe Vance, who was shot from ambush.

Journal Moore already is serving a life sentence because of the killing, and Sylvester Gearhart and Nelson Moore are yet to be tried on charges growing out of the murder.

ELKS DEDICATE NEW HOME.

Prominent Members of Antlered Herd Attend Exercises in "Magic City."

Middlesboro.—The magnificent new Elks' home of Middlesboro Lodge of Elks was formally opened, at which a reception was given to the ladies and the visiting Elks were banqueted. It is estimated that over 500 were here, there being delegations from Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Somerset, Louisville and Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. State Senator Joseph F. Bosworth, first Exalted Ruler of Middlesboro Lodge, presided as toastmaster.

It is estimated that no less than 2,000 people visited the new home. The opening was more in the nature of a house-warming, there being no set program, the reception was informal.

LINCOLN WAY BUILDING.

Survey Completed and Buildings Will Have To Be Removed.

Elizabethtown.—County Surveyor McNary, who is surveying the Louisville & Nashville pike for the "Lincoln Way" road, has completed the survey from this city to West Point. The original right of way was 60 feet wide, but Mr. McNary says in his report that in many instances the farmers along the route have encroached on this 60 feet and fenced part of it into their farms, and in one instance a store has been built on the right of way. The county court has ordered all obstructions removed from the 60-foot right of way.

Kentucky State News

Russellville.—Dan Ray, a prisoner in the county jail, made his escape. He was doing time for violating the local option law and was being worked on the public road in satisfaction of a fine of \$100 and a sentence of 50 days in jail. He left with about \$2,000 in his pocket. It is claimed that he left in an automobile.

Leitchfield.—John Patterson, 18, was captured at Clarkson and brought here and lodged in jail. He will be sent to the house of reform. He was convicted several months ago in the Grayson circuit court on a charge of breaking into the I. C. depot at this place and sentenced to the house of reform, but escaped from the officers having been in charge by jumping from a running train.

TOBACCO BURNED.

Fire Department of Kentucky City Had a Busy Time.

Barbourville.—Fire, of incendiary origin, destroyed \$8,000 worth of tobacco ready for shipment and the large tobacco barn of W. M. Tye, two miles from here. A short time ago Mr. Tye's \$5,000 residence was burned.

For two hours the fire department fought a blaze which destroyed four residences. The blaze was finally smothered next to the large Rice store.

The Question of Personality

By REV. HUGH T. KERR
Pastor Fellowship Ave. Presbyterian Church, Chicago

TEXT—Where art thou?—Genesis 3:9.
This question whispered by God into the heart of man is the first and the last question of life. After we have traced the working of God's hand in creation and beheld the fashioning of sun and moon and stars and seen the furnishing of the earth with cattle and every creeping thing and beheld Eden blossoming with love until sin's sting shriveled innocence as in a fire, then God speaks out of the silence of his own omnipotence and demands an answer from the man into whom he has breathed the breath of a divine life: "Where art thou?"

It lifts man out from the rest of God's creation. Not of the heaven or the earth or the sea or the air does he ask this question. Not of the birds or beasts of the field. They are part and parcel of a great dumb creation that works the will of him who ordered their coming and determines their going.

Not so with man. He stands as sentinel. Into his hands dominion is given. He is not part of the great creation procession. He is the master, the arbiter, the spectator. It is the first question asked in the beginning of worlds. It will be the last question asked when the worlds are rolled up as a scroll and all things pass away. Then, too, the question will be heard: "Where art thou?"

How diverse and different have been the answers. We have heard many stories. Even the Bible tells us two stories. On the one hand, we are told that he stands where the shadows come and go. He is as a vapor, a dream, a sleep, a story, a tale that is told, water spilled upon the ground, a thread of the weaver that is cut, a flower that faded, grass that withereth, a shepherd's tent that is removed. Then, too, we are told that he is clothed in light and immortality as with a garment and crowned with glory and honor.

"Here lies a man whose name was writ in water," so runs the epitaph on the stone of one whose name is still remembered. What is man? What is personality? Physicians tell us that the body changes every seven years. Once we were children, now we are men and women, yet we believe we are the same now that we were then, with all the changes akin to the death of the physical.

There have been two of us, perhaps more. One of the past, one of the present and still one of the men that is to be. Which is the real Paul, the one that breathed out slaughter or the one that worshiped at Christ's feet? Which is the true Judas, the one that listened to the call of Jesus or the one that betrayed him with a kiss? You remember how Oliver Wendell Holmes pictures three men in each man—the man that one thinks he is, the man his friends think him to be and the man whom God sees, the real man.

Yet through it all there is one continuing personality. The Adam of Eden is linked with the Adam without the gate. It belongs to the realm of the soul, the mind, the memory. "Son remember," is the verdict of heaven and the doom of hell. John Quincy Adams at the extreme limit of old age when asked about his health replied: "Thank you, John Quincy Adams is quite well. But the house in which he lives is dilapidated. It is tottering. Times and seasons have made their mark upon it. It is well-nigh worn out. Some day soon I shall move out. But John Quincy Adams is quite well, sir, I thank you."

God's voice is ever calling to the consciences of men. He is ever searching to discover the best that is in man and to reawaken the hope that has been buried. A good painter depicts the best. A friend viewing a portrait of his friend by Sargent said it looked like the portrait of a dissipated man. The man said yes, and that's what I have in me which I have always baffled and fought and conquered. Said his friend, "It is that better man, the victor, the conqueror, that the painter should have painted."

Yes, and God always calls us to our best and sees far off the man who ought to be. In Simon he sees Peter. In Saul he sees Paul. In Jacob he sees the wrestling prince with God. God is not a cynic hunting like Diogenes for the doubtful discovery of a man. God is like the shepherd who knows the sheep are lost. He is like the father who knows the son is better than he pretends. He is like the loser of the coin who knows its value and has faith in its recovery.

So with the Lord he takes and he refuses. Finds him ambassadors whom men deny. Wise men nor mighty for his saints he chooses. No, such as John or Gideon or I. It is bad business to try to hide from God. Personality receives its true perfection only in God. He is the atmosphere in which life flourishes and abides. He is the light in which the flower of a right life blooms. He is the country in which the true fruit of faith comes to a beautiful maturity. We are all in his great garden. He still walks its path and calls for its beauty.

Why should we hide? To see his smile means heaven for us. To miss him is to miss the best. There is only one safe hiding place, and that is the Rock of Ages, the Lover of the souls of men. "In him is life and the life is the light of men."

MODERATE ADVANCE

This is the Best That Commercial Agencies Can See in the Trade Situation.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

Although reports from the leading trades and different sections vary considerably, and statistical comparisons do not show uniform gains, yet conditions on the whole continue to indicate a moderate advance. It is noticeable that retail trade is generally more satisfactory, and many of the important centers make quite optimistic statements concerning the outlook.

Metals in the Lead.

Construction work is being pushed with considerable vigor, especially in the east, and there is also a good volume of orders for material at the west, although individual contracts are for a smaller tonnage. The capacity in the wire trade continues unabated, the mills having run almost to capacity for some time past, and manufacturers are expecting a season of heavy consumption.

Cotton Goods.

Sharp revisions in the prices of certain lines of domestic cotton goods led to some hesitation in purchases, but general reduction did not follow, the changes being confined in a few standard lines.

Renewed export trade with China was reported, and there was a further revision downward of prices on gray cloths. In dress goods and men's wear values are favorable to the purchaser, and a fair volume of business is coming forward. Silk manufacturers are growing more cautious.

Shoes and Leather.

The footwear market shows no material change. The demand continues largely for specialties, with staple lines in less active request. The hide markets are generally inactive, but moderate supplies of most varieties keep prices fairly well maintained.

Bradstreet's letter said:

Trade reports do not differ materially from last week, and while individual lines show some variations, business as a whole is quiet. For this the present caution in buying, irregular weather conditions, the late Easter season and the increasing activity of the farmers in crop work are held responsible.

Lots of Idle Cars.

Railroad operations are below a year ago. There are four times as many idle cars and retrenchment is visible in reports from repair shops of some leading lines. The recent revisions of prices of cotton goods do not appear to have materially increased distribution as yet, but warmer spring weather is confidently expected to swell trade at the lower prices.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 23 were 235, against 251 last week, 231 in the like week of 1910, 226 in 1909, 286 in 1908 and 166 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 24, which compares with 27 last week and 26 in the corresponding week of last year.

Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending March 23, aggregate 2,860,135 bushels, against 1,855,473 last week, and 1,638,578 this week last year. For the 38 weeks ending March 23 exports are \$9,505,443 bushels, against 113,525,298 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 1,510,793 bushels, against 1,954,531 last week and 888,675 in 1910. For the 38 weeks ending March 23 corn exports are 37,692,660 bushels, against 21,650,451 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.05a5.30, do family \$3.15a3.40, low grade \$2.65a 2.75, spring patent \$5.40a5.50, do fancy \$4.65a5. Wheat—No. 2 red 90a92c, No. 3 red 84a89c, No. 4 red 78a82c, Corp—No. 2 white 47a47½c, No. 3 white 46½a47c, No. 2 yellow 46½a 47c, No. 3 yellow 46a46½c, No. 2 mixed 47a47½c, No. 3 mixed 46½a 47c. Oats—No. 2 white 34½a35c, standard white 34a34½c, No. 2 mixed 33a33½c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5a6.10, butcher steers, extra \$5.75a6, good to choice \$4.75a5.65; heifers, extra \$5.75a5.90; good to choice \$4.75a5.60; cows, extra \$4.65a4.85; good to choice \$4a 4.60; canners \$2.50a3.65. Bulls—Bologna \$4.50a5.40, extra \$5.50. Calves—Extra \$7.50, fair to good \$6.50a 7.25, common and large \$3a6.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.20a7.25, mixed packers \$7.10a7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50a6.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7a7.30. Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.75a4.15. Lambs—Extra \$6.60, a.65, yearlings \$4.25a5.25.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 14½c lb, spring chickens 22c lb, ducks 14c, turkeys 18c, geese 6a8c. Eggs—Prime firsts 15c, firsts 14c. Butter—Creamery extra 27½c, firsts 26½c, fancy dairy 18c. Apples—Fancy \$5.50a6.25 a bbl, choice \$5a5.50 a bbl. Carrots—N. O. \$6a40c dozen. Celery—30a35c dozen. Eggplants—Homegrown \$2a2.50 a crate. Honey—\$3.75a4 a lb. Lard—California \$3a3.50. Onions—Yellow \$1a1.10, white \$1.20a 1.30 per bu. Pineapples—\$2a3.50 a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 43a 45c a bu, Florida \$2.75a3 a hamper, sweet, \$2a3.50 bbl.



DRINKING HABIT IN FRANCE

Number of Cabarets Grown Excessively and in Some Districts Alcoholism is Menace.

The French Senate is now engaged in discussing a measure which will be instrumental in lessening the danger of the republic becoming a drunken nation, says a Paris correspondent. Since the passing of the law of 1880 the number of cabarets had grown excessive, and in some districts alcoholism had reached a state of alarm. Statistics show that 30 years ago there were more than 300,000 cabarets in Paris and the provinces; the figure is now close on 500,000, with an average of one per eighty inhabitants, or one for thirty grownup men. And it is not the workmen alone who consume alcohol, but also his wife and children. The figures further show that the divisions in which alcoholism is most prevalent furnish the greatest number of young men who cannot be admitted to service with the colors or who have to be sent home pending their return after awhile for another medical examination.

That French statesmen are conscious of the national menace of alcohol is revealed by the debate in the senate. Said M. Briand:

"The present situation is terrible. This is a question of national interest; the life of the nation is at stake." He went on to say that he agreed with the words of M. Julien Goujon, a previous speaker, that "the nation has a duty of legitimate defense, which its representatives must undertake on its behalf," and the government must accordingly take the responsibility of action. It remained to be seen whether the proposal now brought forward would prove as effective as was hoped, but if it had any prospect of doing good parliament ought to vote for it.

The government would be incurring a grave responsibility if it did not associate itself with this proposal. The government indeed earnestly desired that the senate should pass to the discussion of the clauses of the bill, and it had decided to accept and support all measures which were calculated to safeguard the country from the perils of alcoholism, to enforce the law against drunkenness and to protect all societies which promoted the anti-alcohol propaganda.

In the general discussion the views of those who opposed the bill were expressed by M. Berard, who declared that it would tend to create a new monopoly in favor of the establishments already in existence. M. Goujon, on the other hand, maintained that the "liberty of industry and commerce" invoked by the opponents of the measure was not absolute, and must be subordinated to the interests of the nation.

ALCOHOL AN AID TO CANCER

English Scientist Makes Some Striking Statements on Influence of Drink to Disease.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, senior surgeon of the Middlesex hospital in England, recently delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons of England the twenty-ninth annual Bradshaw lecture, the subject being "Cancer," and made striking statements as to the influence of alcohol in this dread disease.

In the course of the lecture the great scientist said that the influence of alcohol on the incidence of cancer was very important. It was a factor in producing cancer by directly or indirectly causing chronic irritation. It was a protoplasmic poison, which directly interfered with, and mars all cell life. Statistics showed that the disease was twice as frequent among brewers and publicans as among clergymen, and that the cancer incidence in any trade varied with the attendant habits as regarded alcohol. With regard to these various conditions, Sir Alfred expressed the opinion that clinical experience and experimental pathology threw some ray of hope across the dark sea of malignant disease. The deep impress of the primal laws of development held the cells of tissue in true and loyal obedience to the very end in the almost infinite majority of cases, and made them more liable to cancer. Like age, chronic irritation and prolonged use of X-rays, alcohol wore out the cells of a part and deteriorated the evolution of the individual cell. The lecturer stated that 10 per cent. of all people contracted cancer.

What Alcohol Does.

In the Comptes Rendus de la Societe de Biologie, Messrs. Giehaud and Quinquand publish a series of interesting experiments showing the effect of alcohol on the working power of muscle. The experiments were upon dogs, the details of which are given, showing that as the dogs came more and more under the influence of alcohol the muscular power diminished notably, "sinking in one instance from 1,221 to 921 grammes, and in another from 1,021 to 721 grammes." The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, by way of comment says: "These experiments made direct on muscle confirm the results of observations on miners and soldiers, that when an extra amount of work was to be done, coffee, and not alcohol, was the stimulant to administer."



Red Cross Shoe

"Bends with your foot"

That is why it feels so good.

You will find any of the Red Cross dress shoes just as easy and comfortable as the walking shoes.

Don't hesitate to select the most stylish Red Cross model shown.

Its comfort is not due to its shape or style but to its sole, which bends with your foot.

This sole is tanned by the special Red Cross process which preserves all the leather's natural elasticity.

Once you are fitted in the Red Cross Shoe, you will be better satisfied than you have ever been before—with the appearance as well as the comfort of your footwear.

Come in and see the new styles. Find out this season how restful the Red Cross Shoe really is—how fashionable it is.

Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

These are the styles that will be worn

E. F. COYLE

You pay less — or get more

Rev. M. K. Pasco is seriously ill at his home.

Rev. J. Hammon Tice, a former Berea student, whose wife is remembered here as Miss Martie E. Whitale, is now preaching at Fonda, Iowa.

FOR RENT:—House for rent. See John Welch for particulars.

Allen Powell has moved into the Gallagher property on Boone Street.

D. N. Welch, postmaster at Berea, sends The Citizen to Mr. H. F. Dean, a friend in Nickelsville, Va. Several persons recently have subscribed for The Citizen as a birthday present to a friend at a distance. A good idea. It is to be hoped that others will do likewise.

Millinery—new line in new stand—Mrs. Bingham, Chestnut Street.

G. D. Holliday is in Frankfort for a few days on business, this week.

Children's ready-made dresses at 25 cents to \$1.00. Misses ready-made dresses at 50 cents to \$3.00. Women's ready-made dresses and linen coats at \$1.50 to \$5.25. Call and see them.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Miss Linna Johnston, a graduate of last year from the Berea General Hospital, is nursing in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Her address is 113 Placer Ave.

G. D. Holliday has just returned from Perry County, where he has been visiting friends and relatives for nearly four weeks, and reports having a fine time fishing and hunting.

FOR SALE—Work mare, six years old, sound and well broken. Price reasonable. Two geldings, coming two years old, broken to halter.

Walter Bogie.

Attention, Mr. Farmer!

Why not use some judgment in buying fertilizer this spring?

Tell us what kind of soil you have and we will select a fertilizer adapted to it. We are not tied to any one grade of fertilizer but are prepared to sell you what you need and at a price that will interest you.

Yours for a good crop

R. H. Chrisman **R. J. Engle**
P. S. See us before you buy.

The Child Study Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Rufus A. Church, Wednesday afternoon, April 5th, at 3 o'clock. The subjects for discussion are found on pages 139 and 155 of the March American Motherhood. All who are interested in the training of children are cordially invited.

Rev. W. P. Wilks went to Louisville at the first of the week to accompany his wife and baby home who have been visiting there for some time.

Mr. R. B. Porter of Caneyville spent several days in Berea last week.

One of the little twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. VanWinkle died, Sunday, and was buried in the cemetery, Monday.

Mr. Ralph Patin, a graduate of Berea in 1910, has been spending several days in Berea. A friend, a Mr. Robin, is with him.

Mr. C. M. Palmer of Romeo, Mich., visited his son, Stanley, last week. Stanley left with him.

There was a public recital by the Music Department of the College at the Chapel last Tuesday night. All of those who took part did very creditable work and showed self-possession. The duet by Miss Wales and Mr. Taylor deserves special mention.

Miss Grace D. Upham, Y. W. C. A. student secretary for the South Central Territory, was in Berea for a couple of days the first of the week meeting the new committee in the Y. W. C. A. and giving a short talk in the girls' report Division on Tuesday on the work in the mill villages of the South.

On another page of The Citizen there will be found an ad. calling attention to opportunities for home seekers in California. The ad is sent us by Mr. H. L. Bishop who was a citizen of this part of the state fifteen years ago.

Mr. Percy L. Ports, professor of Physics and Chemistry in Union College, Barbourville, Ky., was in Berea, Sunday and Monday, the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Faulkner. Prof. Ports led the devotions in United Chapel Monday morning. He expressed himself as delighted with the work being done in Berea.

FOR YOUR

Seed Potatoes

GO TO

TATUM'S

All Varieties

Mill Feed - - - - \$1.30

Ideal Patent Flour - - 65c

Fairy Patent - - - - 65c

Good as is made.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.
North Bound
BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Rev. Parsons went to Valley View, Saturday, and returned Monday.

H. H. Dailey of Conway was in Berea, Monday.

Mr. Carl Hunt will speak at the Congregational Church, Sabbath morning, April 2nd.

Mr. Geo. Pigg, whose left leg was broken last week when a log rolled over it, is improving rapidly.

Mr. J. M. Coyle was in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week on business.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle was in town Monday.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
APRIL 1

MRS. EARLY

W. G. Mullens, a former Berea student, is now located at Disputanta, Kentucky.

Miss Carrie Marcum spent from Friday until Monday at her home in Irvine.

Mr. U. B. Roberts has moved into the house back of the Baptist Church formerly occupied by Prof. Seale.

Don't let anyone sell you fertilizer and make you believe it is as good as the Globe Fertilizer for it is not. Ask your neighbor. For sale by Rhodus & Hayes.

Mr. H. R. Howell returned, Monday, from an extended trip in the South.

J. H. Parsons and family have returned from Hamilton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Combs of Hazard, Ky., visited at Judge Lewis', Saturday and Sunday.

BABY CHICKS:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$8.00 per 100. Eggs for hatching 50 cents per 15. Mrs. J. B. Wallace, Wallacetown, Ky.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abrams of Jackson County were visiting in town with friends from Saturday until Monday.

President Frost is to preach at Chapel next Sunday night.

For fine spring millinery call on Mrs. Allie Fowler Bingham in Engle Building opposite Berea National Bank.

Boys, bring your rubber and iron to J. S. Gott on Depot Street for high prices.

Mr. John Gabbard and family moved to their farm which is about three miles out on the Richmond pike, at the first of the week.

Miss Carroll Hill came, Friday, from Woodstock, Ill., for a ten days visit with her brother and friends.

Mr. James Hulet has moved from Center Street to the place Mr. Jno. Gabbard has just left.

Buy the Globe Fertilizers and you will get the best. For sale by Rhodus & Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Clift left, Wednesday, for Indianapolis, Ind., where they expect to stay until Mr. Clift is improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Coyle left, Wednesday, for their home in Western Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Pettus spent Saturday and Sunday at Somerset. Miss Freda Roesche visited Miss Ethel Flanery, who is attending school at the Normal, in Richmond, Saturday and Sunday.

The Square Deal Store has a new line of dry goods and notions which you should price before buying elsewhere. One price and a square deal guaranteed to all.

Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

FERTILIZER

WELCH'S

AND

"Save the Difference"

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An oak suite of furniture. Call at The Citizen office.

Mr. Norman Imrie entertained his Sunday school class, consisting of Castello Bandillo, Chas. Frazier, Geo. Frazier and Ester Wilson at supper at Boone Tavern one night last week.

FOR SALE

Fine site for a home, beautiful view. Located on water main; pipes laid for sewerage; cement sidewalk. Address Box 328, Berea, Ky.

Miss Mary Arbeely, whom many will remember as a popular student here several years ago, is spending the winter in Glendora, California, with an aunt.

Miss Lou Cumback of Springfield, Ohio, is visiting her friend, Mrs. K. U. Putnam.

Mr. C. G. Hounshell, former missionary in Korea, and now representing the Student Volunteer Movement, was present at the opening exercise, Wednesday, and is to speak at United Chapel, Thursday morning.

The Real Value of a Garment

YOU may not thoroughly realize it, but it is a fact that the true value of a garment depends on the manner in which it is made and trimmed. Good cloth with poor tailoring and poor fitting qualities makes a most unsatisfactory garment, no matter what you pay for it. The real worth of a suit or an overcoat depends, to a remarkable extent, on the class of trimmings used, the class of tailoring employed, and upon the fit.

We want you to see our \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits

which we specialize. If we were not thoroughly convinced that this country produces no better clothes at the price, you must realize that we would not constantly recommend them to our customers. Come in and see for yourself.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.



DUPLICATE CUT CLOTHES
KAPPA DELTA Upsilon & CO
NEW YORK

LADIES

SPRING House Cleaning time is here. No doubt you wish to cheer up your rooms with a few pieces of New Furniture, brighten up the old walls with New Paper and the floors with New Rugs.

I INVITE YOU

to call and look through my stock from beginning to end and see the great bargains I have for you. The assortment is the largest and most complete and the prices the lowest that I have ever made.

\$1500 Worth of Rugs, Carpets, and Mattings JUST ARRIVED

Before opening these I wish to close out about forty Rugs in room size Brussels at \$8.50, \$10 and \$12 and a few room size Axminsters at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 each. All other goods in proportion. Watch this space for bargains.

CHRISMAN, The Furniture Man

STEREOPTICON LECTURE

The lecture given at the Chapel Saturday night by Mr. James Speed of Louisville was of more than ordinary interest. His subject was "The Improvement of Our Rural Schools." The lecture was illustrated by many stereopticon slides from pictures made by Mr. Speed, chiefly of schools and school conditions in Jefferson and Woodford Counties. To get illustrations to show what the schools should be, the lecturer had to go to Indiana and the concluding slides were from pictures made in that state.

It was a surprise to many of Mr. Speed's audience to find that the school facilities in two of the richest counties in the state were no better than those in some of our poorer districts; for instance, in the mountains. Three of the most interesting slides were one of a modern dairy with concrete floors, steel stalls, and beautiful windows admitting plenty of light and air; a keeper trimming a fine sheep for exhibition in the state

that seven were as many as a single man could properly attend. The point illustrated was manifest to all. To win prizes it takes one man for four sheep or one man for seven heifers, but the fathers and mothers of Kentucky are content to put fifty and sixty and sometimes seventy-five children in a small school room poorly heated, ventilated and lighted, and expect these same children to come out finished educational products. This in Kentucky and in some other places. Children seem to be of less importance than milk cows, fancy sheep and Jersey heifers.

But Kentucky is awakening. Mr. Speed's expenses are being paid by contributions from those interested in the welfare of the children of the state, he traveling under the auspices of the Louisville Board of Trade. It is a matter of some interest to Berea that this work is being taken up throughout the state, a work Berea Extension lecturers have been carrying on in the mountains. Mr. Speed's lecture covering the same

"Over and over again appreciative mention was made of the eminent service rendered the convention by the Berea Quartet. There is no doubting that all that was said in their praise was richly deserved and none too much to say."

Of the bass of John Henry, the same paper says: "It was really a musical treat, and if the young man does not give the world the benefit of his talent he will have cheated his generation."

LINCOLN INSTITUTE

Lincoln Institute, the normal and industrial school for negroes, that owes its origin to Berea College is soon to be a reality. Dr. A. E. Thomson, former pastor of the Union church at Berea, is the President of the Board of Trustees, a body now entirely separate from Berea College. Dr. Thomson announces that the contract has been awarded to the George H. Rommel Company for \$100,000, over seven competitive bidders for the erection of an administration building, containing executive offices, class rooms and libraries, dormitory for girls and boys, boys' industrial building and several houses for school workers.

Work on these buildings, which will be located on a farm of 44.81 acres, acquired some time ago, will begin at once. The time set for the completion of the buildings, according to the terms of the contract with the builders, is March, 1912. It is also stipulated that the contractors are to furnish a bond of 60 per cent of the contract price.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

Edith Bronaugh, etc., Plaintiffs, vs. Hagel Hagin, etc., Defendants. Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the February Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned, Master Commissioner of said Court, will on Saturday, April 1, 1911, on the premises at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder a certain parcel of land in the town of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Fronting Boone Street in Berea 293 feet, more or less, on the West Side of said Street, and running back in parallel lines 283 feet; thence a straight line in rear parallel to front line of Boone Street, said property joins the lot of A. H. Williams on the North and the lot of I. C. Baker on the South. Said property will be offered for sale first in four lots each fronting Boone Street 73 1-4 feet and running back in parallel lines 283 feet to the rear. It will then be offered as a whole and sold so as to realize the most money.

TERMS:—Said land will be sold on a credit of six months time. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with approved security payable to the Commissioner, bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid, to have the force and effect of a judgment with a lien retained upon the land until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, Master Commissioner, M. C. C. HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE New well built modern style five room cottage, plenty of water, good garden and barn, lot only few minutes walk from postoffice. See J. W. Hoskins, Berea, Ky.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

few days ago. Mr. Langley with a companion had determined to stay on deck to watch the rolling of the sea, but the storm became so violent that they concluded to go below, and just as they got under cover the waves rolled over the deck and tore away the railing to which they had been clinging.

KENTUCKY'S GRAND OLD MAN General S. B. Buckner, the last of the Lieutenant Generals of the Confederate armies and the officer of highest rank among Civil War veterans, either federal or confederate, will celebrate his 88th anniversary at his home, "Glen Lily," in Hart County, April 1st. General Buckner is also distinguished because of the fact that he is a Mexican War veteran and also an Ex-Governor of Kentucky. He is possibly the person of greatest historic interest in the United States today.

NOW IT IS FLOYD

No one ever supposed that Adams County, Ohio, or Vermillion County, Ill., stood alone in their record for election frauds. But it is doubtful if any one would have picked out Floyd County, Ky., as the one to attract attention in that respect next. But such is the case. Already 210 indictments have been returned and there are promises of many more, and these promises have led to a general exodus in order to escape the shame of exposure. Next?

O'REAR ANNOUNCES

Judge E. C. O'Rear announced his candidacy for governor, Tuesday, in a statement to the press in which he makes his position clear on all public questions of importance before the people of the state today. He declares unequivocally for Woman Suffrage in school elections, for the County Unit Liquor Law, Revision of the Tax System, the Good Roads Amendment, the destruction of the "Third House" or professional lobby, prompt redistricting of the State according to the constitution, the Initiative and Referendum under certain conditions, and the Election of United States Senators by popular vote.

A BIG BARGAIN

In a farm containing 89 1-2 acres situated on Copper Creek Pike six miles west of Berea, 4 1-2 miles east of Paint Lick, Garrard County, Kentucky. This farm is almost entirely level, is good land and has on it a good six room house and out buildings, a new tobacco barn costing \$450, a splendid orchard, fine drilled well in yard and fountain of stock water just in the right place.

This is a great bargain and can be had for only \$45 per acre, half down and balance in payments. Address J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky., or Robert Boin, Paint Lick, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2.

Possession given at once if bought. VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

I also have a very valuable town property in Central Berea on south side of Chestnut St., opposite National Bank building. This lot is 127 feet front extending back 175 feet and has on it a good six room, two story framed house, excellent garden and barn. Also a good new framed store building with living apartments above Store room 25x60 ft. All in good condition and a fine location for any one wanting a splendid business location in the beautiful and educational town of Berea, Ky. Would sell this property as a whole or separately, together with all my property in Berea, which is for sale. For further information address, J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

FACULTY FEAST

A dozen of the younger members of the faculty entertained themselves at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Matheny last Friday night. On account of the illness of Mrs. Putnam the party was postponed from St. Patrick's day. A sumptuous superb satisfying supper was served, consisting almost solely of selected sea fruit served seething, slimsly sliced sandwiches, stylishly shaped, symmetrical social snaps, small sharp spiky slender sweet pickles, surefitting sweetmeats, snowy sweetcake, slips of spinster's sedative and soul-satisfying stimulants. A few experienced some difficulty in reaching their respective rooms after the party and various unexpected events added zest to the occasion.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming, or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly,

H. L. Bishop, Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

MINE ACCIDENTS

By an act of Congress which became effective, July 1, 1910, the work of the Bureau of Mines has been readjusted. The investigation of mine accidents with all equipment for that purpose has been placed under the care of this bureau. The bureau of mines therefore includes mine accidents and fuel investigations, for which an appropriation of \$410,000 was made by Congress. The total appropriations for the Bureau including the salaries, rent and expenses of removal, amount to \$502,200.

From the spirit of the debates in Congress it can be seen that mine accidents are to be regarded as most urgent and so must receive the first attention of the Bureau. \$310,000 was appropriated for mine accidents.

A mine experiment station was established in Pittsburg during 1908, at which investigations of explosions from coal gas, dust, electricity and other possible causes have been continually under way. Practically all of the coal mines in which explosions have occurred during the last two years have been carefully examined, the gases, coke and dust have been analyzed at the laboratory in Pittsburg and every effort has been made to determine the explosibility of various mixtures of gas and air in the presence of shots of different types of explosives.

Considerable progress has also been made in the investigation of explosives used in coal mining, and the conditions under which they may be used with least risk. Manufacturers have submitted many explosives for test at the station and a considerable portion of them have passed and have been classified among the permissible explosives.

The investigations and educational work in connection with the use of artificial breathing and other types of mine rescue apparatus, the so-called oxygen helmets, have not only been useful in developing more satisfactory use of such equipment in the examination of mine explosions, but also better methods of using this equipment in mine rescue work.

By the new law fuel investigations have been transferred from the Geological Survey to the Bureau of Mines. Through the work done in this department of the bureau there has already resulted a better realization throughout the country as to fuel values. One result of this work is that nearly all of the fuel now bought by the Federal Government is bought on specifications and subject to test by the Fuel division, or purchased after examination made of the coal supplied by the mines from which coal is delivered to the government.

It is the intention of the Bureau of Mines to issue a series of bulletins covering their work and investigations. All these publications when issued can be obtained by addressing the Director of the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF TUBERCULOSIS WAR

Simultaneously with the announcement of its next annual meeting in

Denver, June 20 and 21, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis presents statistics in a bulletin issued today, which shows the result of the crusade against consumption in the United States for the last 10 years.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Association in Denver will be held just before the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Los Angeles. The tuberculosis workers' convention will be divided into three sections under the direction of Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, president. Dr. William C. White of Pittsburg will be chairman of the Advisory Council of the association, which will meet at the same time. The three sections are, the Sociological, with Alexander M. Wilson of Philadelphia as chairman; the Clinical, with Dr. Charles L. Greene of St. Paul as chairman; and the Pathological, with Dr. William Ophulets of San Francisco as chairman. The report of the Executive Secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand, will be incorporated in a statement of the results of the crusade against tuberculosis in the United States for the last 10 years, which will be transmitted to the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Rome, next September.

Dr. Farrand's report will show that 10 years ago there was only one organization in the United States for the education of the public about tuberculosis, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. By September, 1911, the National Association says there will be over 500 such bodies. Ten years ago there were but five special dispensaries or clinics for the examination and instruction of needy tuberculosis patients, three of these being in New York City, one in Boston, and one in Providence. By September, 1911, the United States report will be able to list nearly 400 such institutions. In 1900 there were less than 100 hospitals, wards and pavilions where tuberculosis patients could be treated, with not more than 6,500 beds all told. The National Association hopes to report by September at least 450 hospitals and sanatoria with an aggregate capacity of at least 30,000 beds.

Commenting on these possibilities Dr. Farrand says that the educational campaign is directly responsible not only for the great growth in institutional provision but that it will also result in the next ten years in a striking fall in the death rate from tuberculosis. He adds, "What we need most at the moment is more hospitals, more dispensaries, and more visiting nurses. We are working for these definite ends, and the next ten years will show results even more marked than those of the decade just passed."

LECTURE AT M. E. CHURCH

Rev. Grant Perkins, B. D., of Onaway, Mich., will give his lecture on "Rome today, its People and Religion" at the Methodist Episcopal Church, April 4th, at 7:30 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views. Every one should hear this lecture.

... MILLINERY ANNOUNCEMENT ...

We have fitted up the small store house next to the one that was burned, and on the same side of the street, about fifty yards from our old stand, where we will sell millinery this season. Owing to our misfortune in getting our stock burned we shall have only the latest and best styles. We shall most gratefully appreciate your trade and as we have a splendid trimmer, Miss Ida Martyn, who has had twelve seasons experience and is g-fited at her trade, we are sure we can give you satisfaction in your hat.

We Guarantee Every Order to Give Satisfaction

We will have no formal opening this season owing to limited space, but any time you wish to buy your hat of us we are ready to give you the most courteous attention. We are ready for business and can fill any order, as our trimmer is especially good at making the stylish braid hats so much in vogue just now. We appreciate every order given us and our greatest wish is to please our customers first in the becomingness of their hats, and second in price. We will sell the cheapest, good style, up-to-date hats in Berea this year. Call on us at your convenience and let us prove this assertion true. Your kindness and patronage are solicited. Respectfully,

MRS. LAURA JONES

fair, and another keeper posing with a Jersey heifer after she had taken the blue ribbon. The lecturer's comments on these pictures were that the dairyman knew that by giving his cows clean stalls and plenty of light and air he could increase the milk supply by fifteen percent, but that neither this farmer nor any of his neighbors appreciated the effect of beautiful school surroundings upon the training of their children. Asking the keeper of the sheep how many he could care for and exhibit, he said that no one could keep more than four in good shape or in such condition that he might expect them to win prizes. The man in charge of the heifer who trimmed her toes and polished her horns every morning before putting her on exhibition said

ground as that of the editor of The Citizen on "Twelve Steps of Progress for the Public Schools."

BEREA MUSICIANS

The College Orchestra and Quartette seem to have captured the Danville Y. M. C. A. convention. The Messenger is unstinted in its words of praise. We quote the following:

"The music furnished by the Berea College Orchestra during the Y. M. C. A. meeting in this city was highly complimented by all who heard it. This organization has furnished the music for former State gatherings of the Association. The young men, all of whom are members of the Y. M. C. A., take great interest in the work."

YOU CAN HOLD UP YOUR BREAD

for criticism with confidence if you have made it of Cream of Wheat flour. For there will be no fault to be found with it from crust to center.

Include a sack of Cream of Wheat flour in your next grocery order. Don't take any other kind. There is only one best flour as you'll acknowledge when you come to use the Cream of Wheat brand.



BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea ANDREW ISAACS, Prop. Kentucky

SERIAL
STORYThe Courage of
Captain PlumBy
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magsa C. Ketter

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum, of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, stronghold of the Mormons. He is suddenly confronted by Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and a member of the Mormon council, who tells him that he is expected. Price ignores Nat's protestations that he has not the wrong man, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Plum's visit to the island is to demand settlement from the king. Strang, for the fooling of his ship some time previously, supposedly by someone Casey, the mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if Nat does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nat to the darkness, to the king's home, and through a window he sees the king and his wife, among whom is the lady of the sloop. Plum calls at the king's office, where he is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang receives Plum cordially, professes indignation when he hears the captain's grievance, and promises to punish the guilty. Plum again receives warning of his danger. He rescues Neil, who is being publicly whipped. The king orders Arbor Croche, the sheriff and father of Winnie, the girl who warned Nat, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum and Neil plan to escape on the Typhoon. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Neil's sister. She is not yet married to Strang. Plum suggests carrying her off on the ship. Neil approves. They agree to include Winnie, with whom Price is in love, in the enterprise. He discovers that the sloop is gone. He meets Marion and tells her that Neil has left the island. The thunder of a gun is heard and Marion tells him his ship has been captured by the Mormons. She pleads with him to leave the island and prevent her brother from returning. She says nothing can save her from Strang. Plum bids Price saving mad.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

A shudder ran through the councilor's frame, as if the voice had started him, his arms and body stiffened and slowly he lifted his head. Nathaniel tried to stifle the cry on his lips, tried to smile—to speak, but the terrible face that stared up into his own held him silent, motionless. He had heard the voice of madness, now he looked upon madness in the eyes that glared at him. In them was no sign of recognition, no passing flash of sanity. The white face was lined with purple veins, the mouth was distorted and the lips bleeding. Involuntarily he stepped back to the end of the table.

At his movement the councilor stretched out his arms with a sobbing moan.

"Nat—Nat—don't go—"

He fell again upon his face, clutching the table in a sudden convulsion. In the next room Nathaniel had noticed a pall of water and he brought this and wet the old man's head. For a long time Obadiah did not move, and when he did it was to reach out with a groping hand to find Nathaniel. A change had come into his face when he lifted it again, the mad fire had partly burned itself out of his eyes, the old chuckling laugh came from between his lips.

"A little weakness, Nat—a little weakness," he gasped faintly. "I have it now and then. Excitement—great excitement—" He straightened himself for a moment and stood, swaying free from the table, then collapsed into a chair, his head dropping upon his breast.

Without arousing him from the stupor into which he had fallen, Nathaniel again concealed himself in the shadows outside the cabin where he could better guard himself against the possible approach of Mormon visitors. But he did not remain long. He struck a match and saw that it was nearly 11 and a sudden resolution turned him back to the cabin door. He believed that Obadiah would not easily arouse himself near the path to intercept Marion.

As he mounted the step he heard for the second time since landing upon the island the solemn tolling of the great bell at St. James, and as he paused for an instant to listen, peal upon peal followed the first until its brazen thunder rolled in one long booming echo through the forests of the Mormon kingdom. There came a shrill cry at his back and he whirled about to see the councilor standing in the center of the big room, his arms outstretched, his face lifted as it had been raised in prayer at the tolling of the same bell the night before—but this time it was not prayer that fell from his lips.

"Nat, you have returned in the hour of vengeance! The hand of God is descending upon the Mormon kingdom!"

His words came in a gasping, but triumphant cry.

"And tomorrow—tomorrow—" He

stepped forward, his voice crooning a wild joy. "Tomorrow—I shall be king!"

As he spoke the cabin trembled, a tremor passed under them, and the tolling of the bell was lost in a sudden tumult that came like the bursting crash of low thunder.

"What is it?" cried Nathaniel. He leaped into the room and caught Obadiah by the arm. "What is it?"

"The hand of God!" whispered the old man again. "Nat—Nat—" It was his old self that stood grimacing and twisting his hands before Nathaniel now. "Nat—a thousand armed men are off the coast! The Lamanites of the mainland are descending upon the Mormon kingdom as the hosts of Israel upon Canaan! Strang is doomed—doomed—doomed—and tomorrow I shall be king!" His voice rose in a wailing shriek. He darted to the door and his cackling laugh rang with the old madness as he pointed into the north where a lurid glow had mounted high into the sky.

"The signal fire—the bell!" he gurgled chokingly. "They are calling the Mormons to arms—but it is too late—too late! Ho, ho, it is too late, Nat—too late!" He staggered back, gripping his throat, and fell upon the floor. "Too late—too late," he moaned, groveling weakly, as if struggling for breath. "Too late—Nat—Marion—" A shiver passed through his body and he lay quite still.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Six Castle Chambers.

In an instant Nathaniel was upon his knees beside the prostrate form of the old councilor.

Obadiah's eyes were open but unseeing; his face was blanched to the whiteness of paper; an almost imperceptible movement of his chest showed that he still breathed. Nathaniel lifted one of the limp hands and its clammy chill struck horror to his heart. Tenderly he lifted the old man and carried him to the cot at the end of the room. He loosened his clothes, tore off the low collar about his throat, and felt with his hand to measure the faint beating of life in the councilor's breast. For a few moments it seemed to grow fainter and fainter, and a choking lump rose in his throat as he watched the pallor of death fixing itself on the councilor's shriveled face. What strange chord of sympathy was it that bound him to this old man? Was it the same mysterious influence that had attracted Marion to him? He dropped upon his knees and called the girl's name softly but it awakened no response in the sightless eyes, no tremor in the parted, unquivering lips. Very slowly as the minutes passed there came a reaction. The pulsations of the weakened heart became a little stronger, he could catch faintly the sound of breath coming from between the old man's lips.

With a gasp of relief Nathaniel rose to his feet. Through the door he saw the red glare in the northern sky and heard the great bell at St. James ring a wilder and more excited alarm. For a few moments he stood in silent, listening inaction, his nerves tingling with a strange sensation of impending peril. Obadiah's madness, the mysterious trembling of the earth beneath his feet, the volcano of fire, the clanging of the bell and the councilor's insane rejoicing had all come so suddenly that he was dazed. What great calamity, what fearful vengeance, was about to come upon the Mormon kingdom? Was it possible that the fishermen and settlers of the mainland had risen, as Obadiah had said, and were already at hand to destroy Strang and his people? The thought spurred him to the door. The blood rushed like fire through his veins. What would it mean to Marion—to Neil?

In his excitement he started down the path that led to the lilac hidden home beyond the forest. Then he thought again of Obadiah and his last choking utterance of Marion's name. He had tried to speak of her, even with that death-like rattling of the breath in his throat; and the memory of the old councilor's frantic struggle for words brought Nathaniel quickly back to the cabin. He bent over Obadiah's shriveled form and spoke the girl's name again and again in his ears. There came no response, no quiver of life to show that the old man was conscious of his presence. As he worked over him, bathing his face and chest in cool water, the feeling became strong in him that he was fighting death in this gloomy room for Marion's sake. It was like the whispering of an invisible spirit in his ears—something more than presentiment, something that made his own heart grow faint when death seemed winning in the struggle. His watchfulness was acute, intense, desperate. When, after a time, he straightened himself again, rewarded by Obadiah's more regular breathing, the sweat stood in beads upon his face. He knew that he had triumphed. Obadiah would live, and Marion—

He placed his mouth close to the councilor's ear.

"Tell me about Marion," he said again. "Marion—Marion—Marion—" He waited, stilling his own breath to catch the sound of a whisper. None came. As he bent over him he saw through the open door that the red glare of fire had faded to a burnt out glow in the sky. In the deep silence the sullen beating of the bell seemed nearer, and he could hear the excited barking of dogs in St. James. Slowly the hope that Obadiah might speak to him died away and he returned to the door. It still lacked an hour of midnight, when Marion had promised to come to him. He was wildly impatient and to his impatience was added the fear that had filled him as he hovered over Obadiah, a name-

less, intangible fear—something when he could not have analyzed and which clung at his heart and urged him to follow the path that led to Marion's. For a time he resisted the impulse. What if she should come by another path while he was gone? He waited nervously in the edge of the forest, watching, and listening for footsteps. Each minute seemed like an hour marked into seconds by the solemn, steady tolling of the bell, and after a little he found himself unconsciously measuring time by counting the strokes. Then he went out into the path. He followed it, step by step, until he could no longer see the light in the cabin; his pulse beat a little faster; he stared ahead into the deep gloom between the walls of forest, and quickened his pace. If Marion was coming to him he would meet her. If she was not coming—

In his old fearless way he promptly made up his mind. He would go boldly to the cabin and tell that Neil was waiting. He felt sure that the alarm sounding from St. James had drawn away the guards and that there would be nothing to interfere with his plan. If she had already left the cabin he would return quickly to Obadiah's. In his eagerness he began to run. Once a sound stopped him—the distant beating of galloping hoofs. He heard the shout of a man, a reply farther away, the quick, excited yelping of a dog. His blood danced as he thought of the gathering of the Mormon fighters, the men and boys racing down the black trails from the inland forests, the excitement in St. James. As he ran on again he thought of Arbor Croche mustering the panting, vengeful defenders; of Strang, his great voice booming encouragement and promise, above the brazen thunder of the bell; he saw in fancy the frightened huddling groups of women and children and beyond and above all the coming of the "vengeance of God"—a hundred beats, a thousand men—and there went out from his soul if not from his lips a great cry of joy. At the edge of the forest he stopped for a moment. Over beyond the clearing a light burned dimly through the lilacs. The sweet odor of the flowers came to him gently, persuasively, and nerved him into the open. He passed across the open space swiftly and plunged into a tangle of bushes close to the lighted window.

He heard a man's voice within, and then a woman's. Was it Marion? Cautiously Nathaniel crept close to the log wall of the cabin. He reached out, and hesitated. Should he look—as he had done at the king's window? The man's voice came to him again, harsh and angry, and this time it was not a woman's words that he heard but a woman's sobbing cry. He parted the bushes and a glare of light



"I Want to Speak with Marion."

fell on his face. The lamp was on a table and beside the table there sat a woman, her white head turned from him, her face buried in her hands. She was an old woman and he knew that it was Marion's mother. He could not see the man.

Where was Marion? He wormed himself back out of the bushes and walked quickly around the house. There was no other light, no other sign of life except in that one room. With sudden resolution he stepped to the door and knocked loudly.

For a full half minute there was silence, and he knocked again. He heard the approach of a shuffling step, the thump, thump, thump of a cane, and the door swung back. It was the man who opened it, a tall giant of an old man, doubled as if with rheumatism and close behind him was the frightened face of the woman. An involuntary shudder passed through Nathaniel as he looked at them. They were old—so old that the man's shriveled hands were like those of a skeleton; his giant frame seemed about to totter into ruin, his eyes were sunken until his face gave the horror of a death mask. Was it possible that these people were the father and mother of Marion—and of Neil? As he stepped to the threshold they timidly drew back from him. In a single glance Nathaniel swept the room and what he saw thrilled him, for everywhere were signs of Marion; in the pictures on the walls, the snowy curtains, the cushions in the window seat—and the huge vase of lilacs on the mantle.

"I am a messenger of the king," he said, advancing and closing the door behind him. "I want to speak with Marion."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Obedient Injunctions.

"I asked the local manager to give an eye to this affair."

"Well, he did."

"I am glad to hear it."

"You needn't be. He gave it a line."

New News
of
Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Garfield's Cabinet Puzzled

Could Not Decide Upon the Manner in Which the President's Inability to Perform His Duties Should Be Declared.

William Windom, federal representative and senator from Minnesota, one of the early advocates of reciprocity and the gold standard, and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in the three national conventions of the party held in the twelve years beginning with 1880, was also secretary of the treasury in two cabinets—Garfield's and Benjamin Harrison's.

About a year before Mr. Windom returned to Washington as a member of President Harrison's official family, he spoke at length to me of his recollections of the period when his first presidential chief lay desperately ill, and his cabinet was in daily doubt whether the president would survive the wound, or die.

"Many were the incidents connected with Garfield's illness that impressed me greatly," said Senator Windom, "but the one that left with me the most vivid impressions occurred the latter part of July, or it may have been about the first week in August."

"You may remember that all through the president's illness the members of his cabinet remained constantly in Washington. We had many informal discussions as to what our duty was under the circumstances, and upon one occasion Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state, said to two or three of us that he was anxious to discuss with us personally and unofficially what seemed to him to be a very important contingency that might arise. He then went on to say that he had been reading the clause in the Constitution which defined the office and responsibilities of the president, and that he had been trying to discover some precedent, or at least a hint, in the discussions that took place in the convention that framed the Constitution which might serve as a guide to the cabinet should it have to face the contingency that he had in mind."

"I asked Mr. Blaine if he had reference to the clause in the Constitution which declares that in case of the death or disability of the president to perform the business of his office, the vice-president shall assume office. I remember perfectly Mr. Blaine's reply, which followed a grave nod of his head.

"We have had two cases where this clause of the Constitution has applied," he said. "Each of them, however, was a case involving the death of a president. It was the unquestioned right of the vice-president to succeed, although I have learned that at the time of John Tyler's accession there were many who thought he should sign him-

self." "Vice-president, acting as president." There has never been a case when the question of the inability of a president to perform his duties has been raised. It may be easy enough to determine whether a president is completely incapable of performing the duties of his office or not. That can be established by medical authority. But who is to make the announcement? Who is to call upon the vice-president?

"Then Mr. Blaine went on to say that in his opinion—and he presumed in that of all of us—President Garfield was totally incapacitated, and would remain in that condition for some time, even though ultimately he should get well. Suppose then some great emergency, like the imperative need of issuing pardon, or warlike complications should arise—an emergency which called for the assembling of congress. Would it be perfectly within the meaning of the Constitution if the vice-president were called upon to act as president? And Mr. Blaine ended by insisting that the cabinet should be prepared for an emergency of that kind."

"The result of this unofficial taking of counsel was that the suggestion was made that there should be informal and purely personal consultation with the attorney general, Wayne Mac Veagh. Mr. Blaine did broach the subject to the attorney general, and,

though I did not hear the conversation that took place between them, I was authoritatively informed that the attorney general was of the opinion that the vice-president, in case the disability of the president was unquestioned, could rightfully assume the duties of president; the Constitution was unmistakable on this point. 'But,' the attorney general asked: 'If the vice-president gets the presidency in that way, how in the world is he to be taken out of it in case the president recovers and is once more able to perform the duties of the office to which he was elected?'

"That question was a puzzler," continued Senator Windom, "and there were so many other complications that eventually we informally decided to take no action unless a most imperative emergency arose. I have always been thankful that an emergency of the sort did not arise. Yet I think that congress ought to indicate by statute the manner in which the inability of a president to perform the duties of his office shall be declared, and the manner in which his ability to resume the office may be legally set forth."

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Not Scorching.

"You son looks all fagged out. Perhaps it is the studies that he is pursuing."

"No, it must be something else. At the rate he is pursuing his studies that pursuit would not fag him out in a thousand years."

Yankee Surprised Bessemer

How Abram S. Hewitt Demonstrated to Steel Process Inventor That He Had Divided His Wealth With the Nations.

Sometimes the statement is made when a man of great wealth dies, that while he amassed millions for himself, he enriched the world to a much greater extent than he did himself. And whenever I see this statement made I always call to mind the anecdote that the late Abram S. Hewitt told me of Sir Henry Bessemer.

Abram S. Hewitt is numbered among New York's best and most famous mayors. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee that managed the Tilden presidential campaign; his efforts as trustee and secretary gave Cooper Union the world-wide fame it enjoys today as an educational institution, and for nearly half a century Mr. Hewitt was a power in the iron and steel trade. As a manufacturer he gained an encyclopedic knowledge of commercial, industrial and financial statistics not only of his own time, but of earlier times as well; and as an authority in

the steel trade he came to know intimately the inventor of the Bessemer process of steel making.

"About twenty-five years after Sir Henry Bessemer had invented his process of converting iron into steel, I was a guest at his home some distance from the city of Birmingham," said Mr. Hewitt not long before his death, which occurred in 1903, when he was eighty-one years of age. "Some time previous to calling on Sir Henry I had made the statement that in twenty-five or thirty years the United States would be supreme among all the nations of the world in the production of iron and steel—a prophecy that has come true, as you know. Sir Henry had heard of my forecast, and was inclined to doubt its accuracy. But he was eager to talk the matter over with me, and almost as soon as I had reached his home he took me for a chat over my statement into his library, a beautiful room that contained one of the choicest collections of the classics I have ever seen, as well as a complete library telling of the production of iron and steel throughout the world.

"There, while Sir Henry listened attentively, I told him why I believed my country would eventually lead, and be independent of, the entire world in the production of iron and steel. I quoted the statistics I had at hand in support of my contention, and, finally, I added: 'And, Sir Henry, you will be responsible for the prestige which we shall obtain, for had it not been for your discovery of the process by which perfect steel can be made cheaply, we should not now be able to compete with you in the manufacture of steel and would probably have to import all our steel.'

"Sir Henry smiled indulgently; it was plain that I had not succeeded in convincing him.

"Well," I said, "perhaps I can convince you on another matter that has been interesting me greatly of late. But first tell me, off-hand, if you can, about how many millions of pounds your invention has brought to you personally. I do not ask the question out of idle curiosity."

"For perhaps five minutes Sir Henry was absorbed in mental calculation. Then he said: 'Mr. Hewitt, I should say, off-hand, that my process of steel manufacturing has brought me about four million pounds.'

"That is twenty million dollars in American money," I replied. Then I took a pencil and paper and began to do some figuring, based on my knowledge of the statistics of steel production and of commerce and manufacture. I made a rapid computation and handed the paper to Sir Henry.

"You will see by my figures," I explained, "that your invention, within a quarter of a century, has increased the material wealth of the world by an amount practically equivalent to the cash capital of the commercial nations of the world as that was a hundred years ago, or at the time of the close of our Revolutionary war."

"For a long time Sir Henry looked blankly at the figures. 'You amaze me,' he said, at last. 'I know that you are familiar with the statistics you have employed to arrive at this result. Yet it doesn't seem credible. Nevertheless, the story those figures tell is the truth,' I answered. 'And of the increased wealth of the world—hundreds of millions in all—resulting from your great invention, you have received only twenty million dollars. Surely, you have divided your great wealth with all the nations.'

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One Vote Became a Majority

How One Lone Delegate in Republican Convention of 1880 Finally Brought About Nomination of James A. Garfield.

"Mr. Quay, you would put me under a great obligation if you would give me information respecting the personality, and purpose of that vociferous delegate from your state who is casting the solitary vote reported by the secretary of this convention for James A. Garfield," said Roscoe Conkling at the Chicago Republican convention of 1880, to Matthew Stanley Quay, the leader of the Pennsylvania delegation.

"I can't explain, Senator," Mr. Quay replied. "He is a delegate from the Hazleton district, and he is disobeying the instructions of that district, which commanded him to vote for the nomination of General Grant. Why he is voting for Garfield I don't know. But it is only one vote, and that doesn't mean anything."

"Sometimes one vote becomes a majority vote," Senator Conkling answered, grimly.

And so, curiously enough, it happened in this case. The lone delegate from the anthracite coal region of the Keystone state cast his vote with such unvarying regularity for James A. Garfield that at last attention became fixed upon the delegate and the man he was voting for, and by one of those curious psychological moods that often descend upon a crowd, the name of James A. Garfield fired the imagination of the delegates and the majority vote of the convention had been much prolonged in a vain attempt to decide upon one of the prominent candidates.

The name of this original Garfield man, in the real meaning of that term, was Alexander Greer, a banker of Luzerne, Pa., a man of high character, who, when he was elected a delegate to the national convention, was presumed to be in full accord with the sentiment of his district, which favored the nomination of General Grant for a third term. So, when his solitary insistence upon Garfield had at last turned the convention in that direction, the report was sent broadcast that Mr. Greer had been induced to

vote for Garfield with this temptation before his eyes; that, in the event of Garfield's election, Mr. Greer would be appointed to an important position in the treasury department. "That is to be Greer's reward," was the common saying; and following Garfield's triumph at the polls, this opinion seemed to be justified when it was learned that the new president had offered Mr. Greer the post of assistant secretary of the treasury. But instead of accepting the offer, as it was commonly believed he would, Mr. Greer declined the appointment, and when asked for the reason replied:

"I do not want any political office. I could not afford to accept any appointment. I could not afford to give up my business or my association with my bank."

"Then it is not true that you went to the Chicago convention determined to support Garfield because you had an ambition for an office in the treasury?"

"General Garfield did not know me; I had never seen him until the Chicago convention was organized," was the reply. "I went to the convention expecting fully to obey the instructions of my district convention and vote for General Grant for president. But when General Garfield made his speech placing John Sherman in nomination for president, I was so tremendously impressed by the personality, the magnificent physique, the superb voice and the wonderful rhetoric and eloquence of Garfield that I said to myself, 'This man, in my opinion, is the man who should be nominated for president of the United States by the Republican party.' I backed that opinion with my vote, even when I received telegrams and powerful personal appeals urging me to change my vote to General Grant; and as I continued to vote alone I grew more and more convinced that my lone ballot would eventually point the way to Garfield's nomination."

"I was right in that belief. I have never regretted my vote for Garfield. And in the triumph of Garfield in the convention I received all the payment, or reward, that I shall ever care for."

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FEED APPARATUS FOR SWINE

Device Adapted for Feeding Cattle, But More Particularly Hogs—Delivery is Regulated.

Device shown in the illustration, the idea of Charles G. Howard of Exeter, Neb., provides an apparatus for feeding cattle and more particularly swine, which may be arranged to regulate the rate of delivery of the food; provide an apparatus where the door for delivering the food may be readily and quickly adjusted; and provides a construction which is simple, economical, and durable, says the Scientific American. So far as possible all the members shown in the engraving are constructed from



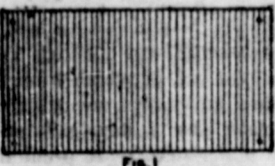
Hog Feeding Apparatus.

metal, the sides and top, as well as the framing channels below the floor of the troughs, being of sheet metal, while the rods, bolts, and disk forming the lock for the doors are preferably formed of bar and plate metal.

USEFUL RUBBER CURRY COMB

Home-Made Implement is One of Best Things for Removing Loose Hairs From Horse.

One of the best things for removing the loose hairs from a horse when he is shedding is a rubber having an uneven surface, writes Earl Street of Newark, Ohio, in the Popular Mechanic. A comb of this kind can be made of a block of wood, 1/2 inch thick, 3



Home-Made Rubber Curry Comb.

or 4 inches wide and 6 inches long. Tack a piece of corrugated rubber, a piece of rubber stair pad will do, on one surface of the block. Make a handle and fasten it to the other side of the block. The rubber tacked to the block is shown in Fig. 1 and the side view showing the handle in Fig. 2.

Care of the Lambs.

At eight to ten days of age lambs will begin to eat. At that time a creep should be built which will give them access to a feed box containing grain and a trough with hay. Box, trough and feed should always be kept sweet and clean.

A good grain ration for lambs is made as follows: Mix one-third part of oatmeal with one part each of bran, oats and fine cornmeal. Red alfalfa hay or the second cutting of alfalfa hay are the most desirable form of roughage. Of the two alfalfa is to be much preferred.

It is a good idea to keep up the grain feed right along until the lambs are sent to market. By so doing the lambs are kept fat all the time and are ready to be turned into cash on short notice should the market take a sudden rise.

Hog Cholera.

A subscriber's preventive for hog cholera—we print it for just what it is worth without any comments: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; salt, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; black antimony, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound. Have the drugist pulverize it and thoroughly mix. A tablespoonful once a day for each 200 pounds of hog is the right dose mixed in a soft food. This is a cheap remedy and harmless.

Keeping Sheep.

Farmers should keep more sheep. Many a woman of feeble health is taking care of milk, milk dishes, butter and butter utensils on farms much better adapted to sheep than cows, and where the same, or a greater income could be derived from the keeping of sheep. When you have a fleece of wool or a lamb, some one comes to your door for it, and the care of the sheep in summer or winter is not one-tenth as expensive as that of cows.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

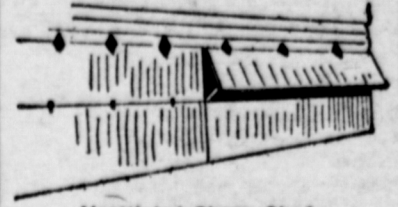
Sheep afflicted with foot rot should be kept separate from the balance of the flock, have clean, dry quarters. Drive them through a foot bath three times a week made of creolin three per cent, or iron sulphate four per cent, and lime slacked with water, mixed into a creamy substance.

VENTILATE THE SHEEP SHED

Structure Should Be So Arranged So As to Give Necessary Fresh Air and Exclude Heavy Rains.

A building devoted to sheep should be arranged so as to give the desired fresh air and prevent the beating rains from getting inside. Ordinary door arrangements will not afford this protection.

Windows or the upper part of the building may be fixed with strong



Ventilated Sheep Shed.

hinges so as to be pushed out and propped open, allowing the fresh air to enter at the bottom of the opening. The top of this kind of a shed may be left open the greater part of the time without harming the flock at all.

GOOD FITTINGS FOR STABLES

Buildings Should Be Well Lighted and High Enough for Ample Ventilation—Size of Doors.

The stables for the stock should be well lighted, high enough for ample ventilation and the stalls wide and long enough for the stock to rest in comfort. The stable doors should be fully four feet in width, hung on rollers; this will prevent an animal from being injured in passing in or out of a half-open door. The winter doors should be solid and slotted in summer. The following dimensions will prove satisfactory: Width of double stall with stanchions for cows, 6 feet; width of feed trough, 18 inches; width of feed passage between two rows of cattle, 4 feet; length of stall from stanchion to gutter for small cows, 5 feet; length of stall from stanchion to gutter for large cows, 6 feet; length of partitions between stalls, 4 feet; width of manure gutter in cow stable, 12 inches; depth of gutter, 8 inches, and walk behind cows, 2 feet. Width of stall for horses, 5 feet; length of stall for horses, 12 feet; size of loose box for mare with colt, 10x12 feet, and size of loose box for cow and calf, 8x10 feet.

A concrete floor put down on a properly graded 8-inch base of cracked stone is not too hard if the cattle are well bedded. The best floor for horses is one of red clay, just made moist enough to pack down firm. A clay floor is best for horses' feet. A stone floor is too hard, and a board floor is too dry. The stable should face south; the doors should open out upon a well-sheltered, dry yard, securely fenced. Running water in the yard, with drain to carry off the overflow, is to be preferred to water in the stable.

Heat-Producing Food to Sow.
Sows that are fed on corn and other concentrated, heat-producing foods during pregnancy are quite sure to experience more or less difficulty at farrowing time and we need not blame the sow or wonder if she is cross and feverish and runs and chases the pigs up in one corner of the pen, or even turns upon them and devours them.

Collar for Horse.

Do not compel your horses to begin the season's work with poorly-fitting collars. Provide a collar that fits well and make no change.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The sows should farrow in March. The check-rein is as comfortable to a horse as the high collar is to a workman.

An excellent bedding for hogs is marsh hay or pulp from sugar cane meal. This gives out very little dust.

On a farm of 100 acres or over it pays much better to sell sheep as mutton instead of stock for other people to fatten.

A handful of oil meal given to the horse once a day will keep him in good condition and makes his coat soft and sleek.

The pigs should be allowed the free range of an alfalfa field and fed milk and shorts and barley, or a mixture of the three.

If you cannot afford to buy pure-bred mares at the start, buy the best you can, then trade and buy until you can get the real article.

It is easy to teach a suckling colt how to drink milk, and a quart of warm cow's milk in the morning will give it a good start.

Many mares are unable to supply their colts with sufficient milk, particularly when hard worked. In such cases they should be helped out.

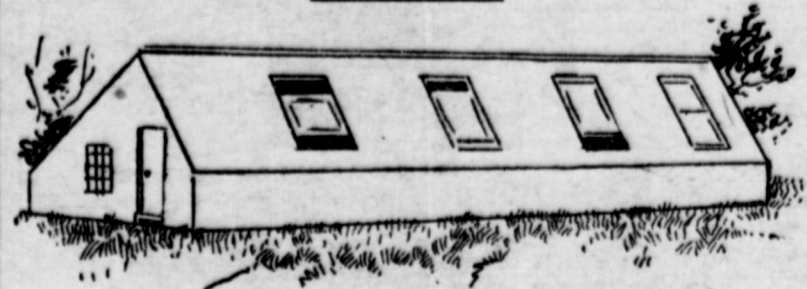
The average farmer can care for four or five sows with very little trouble, but keep good ones, as scrubs are likely to lose money for you.

Sheep will dig pretty close to the grass roots in the early spring if you give them a chance. They like a taste of something fresh. If you feed them plenty of turnips this will help to satisfy their appetites.

It is the farmer who keeps sheep for a number of years that finds them most profitable. Some years they will return a much better profit than others and it is hard to sell and buy at just the right time.

CHICKEN FEED ESSENTIAL FOR ULTIMATE SUCCESS

Hopper Feeding Found to be Best Method as Practically All of Feed is in Dry Form—Best Feeds are Always Cheapest.



Style of House Used by Mr. Mishler.

(By LLOYD MISHLER.)

We have found the best method of feeding to be what is termed hopper feeding. Practically all the feed is in the dry form. For small chicks up to eight weeks old we have never found anything which will put on more growth than the high-class grades of commercial chick feeds.

For the first few days I sprinkle the smallest sizes of this feed thickly where the young chicks are, so that every time they pick they get a grain. As soon as they begin to come outside the coop, which is in two or three days, all the feed is placed in hoppers made on the same general principle as our larger ones.

Many farmers neglect to furnish their chicks with meat food. This is essential if one wants to get the proper amount of growth. It is best supplied in the form of beef scraps. Don't get a cheap scrap. The best balances the ration so that you will get the best possible benefit from the grain feeds.

We place this in the hopper so the chicks can help themselves. They do not eat more than they will need. The feed hoppers should not be allowed to get wet or the feed is liable to spoil. Good hoppers and a little care will prevent this. The feed is always clean and there is always feed ready when the chick is hungry. How much better than for the chicks to go around half starved for several hours and then when feed is finally thrown out to them they will gorge themselves.

We have often been able to get from the baker a lot of stale bread (not moldy). This bread usually sells at half price or less and is about as cheap as the commercial chick feeds, pound for pound. This bread is soaked in milk and then squeezed out dry and fed to the chicks every day or two as an extra feed. It is one of the best growers one can get.

It does not pay to feed cheap feeds or sparingly if one wants to make good profit out of their poultry. It is a mistake to think that poultry can pick up its own living during the early spring months unless one has

a very small drove. If they have to feed to go to when they fail to find plenty for foraging they will gain in size much faster.

As the chick grows in size the larger size of chick feed is used. Along about harvest time we begin to place wheat, whole or cracked, in one section of the hopper; in another, cracked corn. In other sections, beef scraps, oyster shells, charcoal (chick size), and a dry mash composed of equal parts of bran, middlings and ground oats.

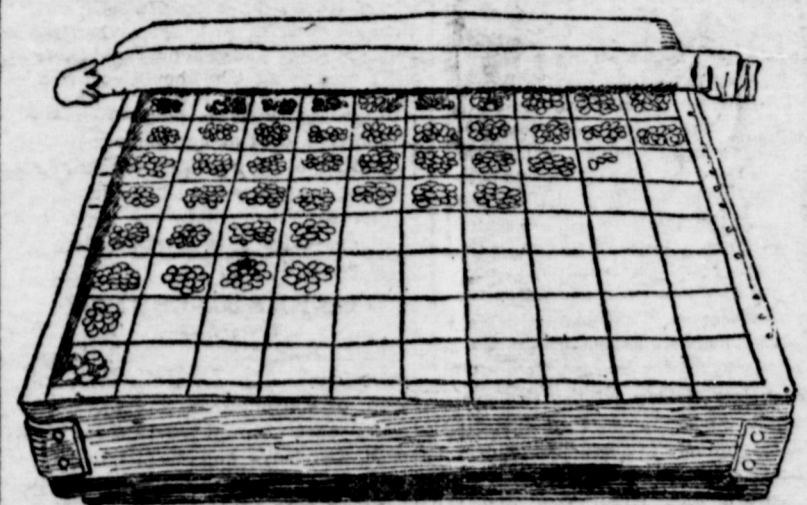
Oats is one of the best feeds one can give chicks for growth, but it is hard to get in suitable form for feeding to poultry. One of the best methods is to sprout it. A pail of oats is covered with water and allowed to soak about twelve hours. In winter we use water which is heated and just cool enough that you can bear your hand in it; in summer, cold water. After soaking, the oats are poured out into trays two feet wide and three feet long and two inches deep. The bottoms of these trays are made of galvanized one-fourth-inch mesh wire screen. We start a bucketful of the oats everyday piling the trays on top of each other until we have four or five.

Meanwhile we must thoroughly stir the oats in each tray every day and wet with water. The oats will, no doubt, heat some; and this makes them sprout fast, but if they have a tendency to get too hot, cold water could be used to keep them cool. By the fourth or fifth day the sprouts are perhaps one-half to one inch long.

For summer feeding when the stock can get plenty of grass they will eat the oats readily at this stage and it is as good a growing feed as can be obtained. The sprouts are very good for early chicks that can get no grass.

In feeding for growth and early development, remember that the best feeds are the cheapest, and that plenty of clean feed of such variety to produce a balanced ration, and plenty of pure water, will make you more profit than if the birds are scantily fed and allowed to stay in filthy quarters and pestered by lice.

SIMPLE SEED CORN TESTER



A simple form of seed tester can be made with a box two feet by three feet and six inches deep. Fill about half full of moistened sand or sawdust well pressed down so that there will be a smooth surface. Cover with a white cloth the size of the box and rule off in squares half an inch each way. Nail this over the box and distribute the kernels from the different sars to be tested. Lay another cloth

over the kernels and cover with two inches of moistened earth or sawdust. After five days the kernels may be examined for germination.

Forestry Gardening.

In some of the agricultural schools of Wisconsin regular courses in forestry and landscape gardening are taught. The school grounds will be laid out and planted by students.

SCOURS IN THE CALVES

How Little Animal Should be Treated and What to Feed—Drugs Should Not be Depended on.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Infectious diarrhoea is quite difficult to eliminate from a place. Newly born calves should be removed shortly after birth to a lot or pen as far as possible from all infected calves. Feed boiled fresh milk. Immediately after birth tie the navel cord three inches below the abdomen with a strong cord that has been boiled; then cut off the cord below the knot one-half inch and sprinkle over the remaining cord and belly some of this: Tannic acid, one ounce; boric acid, one ounce; iodiform, two drams—mix well. For the calves already infected, keep them away from all others, change their pen often and clean out all the old pens frequently. Keep the calves in clean, dry places. Give only fresh, boiled milk—whole or skimmed—and a little shelled corn

after the milk given. Give the calves a little good alfalfa hay. Do not depend upon drugs, but rely upon cleanliness, freshly cooked milk and frequent changing of the calf pens. It is well to encourage the eating of grain and hay as much as possible for the calf does not begin to ruminate until it has solid food in its stomach.

Food for Poultry.

Every month during the winter season the poultry building should be well supplied with clean straw, leaves or litter of some kind, into which the feed is thrown in the morning to keep the hens busy.

The fowls will need plenty of green stuff from now until grass comes—celery tops, cabbage, cut clover or ground alfalfa.

They must have some meat substitute for the worms and bugs which they will get on the range later—beef scraps, green cut bone or meat meal.

Healthy Chicks.

Keep the chicks scratching in daylight and sleeping stretched out at night, and the most difficult problem of poultry-raising has been solved.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$8 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	Collegiate
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

JACKSON COUNTY

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Mar. 24.—On account of the fine weather farmers are very busy sowing oats and plowing for corn.—John McIntosh had a plowing recently and several hands responded.—Dan Allen went to Berea today.—F. Cornelius has moved to his new home on Pond Creek.—John Carter of Berea visited D. R. Allen this week.—R. L. Davis is recovering from a severe attack of measles.—Garret Ingram has taken a back set with measles.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey visited relatives in this vicinity, Monday and Tuesday.—R. E. Taylor is going to London on a business trip soon.—Dan Lucas is in this neighborhood buying cattle.

PRIVETT

Privett, Mar. 25.—The cold weather of late from all reports seems to have killed the peaches.—John Judd is very ill.—Chas. Cook left last Monday for a two weeks drumming trip.—Mrs. Gilbert Maggard is very ill at present.—Buck Metcalf purchased a mule from Geo. Andrews for \$155.—W. R. Engle will leave for the city soon to buy his spring goods.—The Rev. Mr. Culton will be here the second Saturday and Sunday of next month to fill his regular appointment at Flat Lick.—It is reported that Charlie Moore's house burned with all of his household furniture.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fields, a fine boy on March 24th.—The Rev. Will Anderson and son have gone to Lexington as they received a phone message from another son, Jesse, to come at once as he had had an operation performed and was in a serious condition.

HURLEY

Hurley, Mar. 25.—Most all the farmers are very busy sowing oats.—Pal Gabbard had a log rolling, Tuesday, and got 24 hands.—John Roberts had a working, Wednesday, and got a fine lot of work done.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCollum visited the latter's sister, Mrs. James Seals at Parrot, Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. Geo. Edwards will preach at Indian Creek the first Saturday in April at 11 o'clock.—Amos McCollum visited here a few days this week.—Irish potatoes are being damaged badly this spring.—Circuit Court begins at McKee, the first Monday in April.—Isaac Fowler of Wind Cave visited Pal Gabbard, Monday night.—Sunday School is progressing nicely here.

HUGH

Hugh, Mar. 27.—Preaching services were held here Saturday and Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ambrose.—Mr. Jno. Hudson visited his son, Jason, of Crooksville, Saturday.—Lewis Baker, of Missouri, visited his sister, Mrs. Jack Rose, the latter part of last week.—Grover Drew moved to his new home this week.—J. Fowler passed through here with a drove of cattle last Saturday.—Miss Dora Ely's school at this place will close next Friday.—George Bengel sold a cow for \$25 to Jim Powell of Clover Bottom.—Miss Frances Azbill was the guest of her sister, Saturday night and Sunday.—Lloyd Hale made a flying trip to Jeff Hale's of Speedwell, Saturday.—Alex Perry made a business trip to G. M. Bengel's, Wednesday.—The dry weather has dried the roads considerably in the last few weeks.—Mrs. Alice Bengel has suffered severely from boils on her arm the last month.

TYNER

Tyner, March 24.—Tarlton Combs of Berea was visiting in this vicinity the past week.—Miss Nettie Hamilton fell in the fire a few days ago and was badly burned on the neck and face.—Charlie Moore's house was burned, Thursday at two o'clock. The fire started on the roof and on account of the high wind it was impossible to save but little of the contents.—S. D. Rice is farming for R. B. Reynolds this year.—Mrs. Dunigan continues in poor health.—Cora is selling at 75 cents per bushel.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Mar. 26.—Mrs. Louie VanWinkle died the 25th inst., of consumption after quite a long illness. She leaves a husband, two children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. A week before she died she joined the church and as she was then unable to go to the water to be baptized, a large box was made and filled with water and she was baptized at home. The Rev. Stamper officiated.—The Sand Gap Lodge of I. O. O. F. has moved from Sand Gap to Clover Bottom near H. H. Hall.

They have purchased property and are planning to build there.—Grover Drew has moved into the Curt Linn property where he will make his future home.—Willie Bicknell has moved to his father-in-law's, W. J. Hayes, where he will spend the summer.—The Illinois fever has abated for the present.—Isaac Trent and Bettie Simpson were quietly married at the home of the bride a few days ago.—Melvin Lunsford and Miss Campbell were quietly married at the home of the bride.—Wm. Robinson of Booneville was the guest of H. N. Dean, Friday night. He had been on a visit to Garrard Co., to see his sick daughter.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Mar. 26.—Wilgus Flanery has mumps.—Isaac Smith had a working recently and got much work done.—Miss Sarah Morris who recently returned from Hamilton, Ohio, has sold her farm to Luther Pierson for \$500.—It is thought that peaches and pears are mostly killed by the frost. Apples have not been hurt.—C. A. Minter had a working recently and much work was done.—Farmers are about through sowing oats and grass.—Green Wilson and brother, Gilbert, have broken the record in this vicinity this winter in catching muskrats. 43 have been captured.—Church services will be held at Cannon's Chapel, Sunday, April 2nd, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Johnson. There will also be church services at Rock Spring the 6th and 7th of April, conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Culton and Seals.—W. N. Hughes has moved his mill to the new stand and will soon be ready for business.—C. D. Smith moved back to his old home near Egypt. We regretted very much to have Mr. Smith go.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, March 24.—Miss Katherine Maupin who has had pneumonia is rapidly improving and will soon be able to be in school again.—The Misses Suda Powell and Fairy Settle spent Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin.—Mrs. Mark Flanery was in Berea, Tuesday, on business.—Miss Ethel Azbill of Richmond is visiting Mrs. Whit Moody and Mrs. Alex Azbill this week.—Mrs. John Powell spent Thursday with her daughter, Mrs. Roy Hudson.—Hardin Golden and daughter, Nanie, still continue very sick.—Miss Roda Bowman spent a few days last week in Conway.—The Misses Verna Parks and Mabel Flanery were the guests of Suda Powell, Wednesday night.—Miss Laura Murray made a business trip to Richmond, Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Yates of Richmond spent Sunday with Mrs. Yates' aunt, Mrs. Jno. Buchanan.—A. P. Settle and children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle of Big Hill, Wednesday night.—C. F. Parks made a business trip to Berea, Saturday.—Robert Bowman of Conway moved to this place the first of the week.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin who have been very sick for some time are improving.—Asa Parks is in Jackson County this week.—The Ladies' Aid Society will give a pie supper, Saturday night, April 15th. Everyone is invited to come and take part.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Mar. 25.—The Misses Alma and Lizzie Lakes called on Mrs. Lewis of Big Hill, Tuesday.—Miss Dora Todd is spending a few days with her brothers at Speedwell.—Miss Lillie Hunter and her mother visited Miss Dora Bengel, Monday.—Dr. and Mrs. Cook of Kingston spent Thursday with Dr. and Mrs. Baker.—Mrs. Louisa Riddell is quite ill.—Tiff Glossip is sick and his little daughter has a severe case of rheumatism.—Mrs. Pearl Thorpe of Jackson is with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Young.—Harden Coyle of Combs has sold his farm to Dan Woods. Mr. Coyle will go to the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., and Mrs. Coyle will visit her daughter in Ind.—The following persons were entertained by Miss Lellia Kimberlain, Thursday evening: Misses Flossie and Maud Baker, Zula and Florence Davis, Elsie Rose and Eliza Lunsford, Messrs. Claud and Ben Puckett, Tom and John Holland, June Rose, Paul and Willie Robinson, Carlo Lunsford and Rector Davis.—The largest crowd of people perhaps that ever assembled here, was present Sunday evening at the Christian church. An entertainment was given by the young people. The "Ten Virgins" was played in a most successful manner and the audience greatly enjoyed the pathetic and sad little drama that was rendered. A number of quartettes and recitations were also enjoyed.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, March 25.—Thomas Alvis from Bloomington, Ill., is spending

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The official Government tests show Royal Baking Powder to be an absolutely pure and healthful grape cream of tartar baking powder, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.

With no other agent can biscuit, cake and hot-breads be made so pure, healthful and delicious.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any other baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean, healthful food.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

a few days visiting here after visiting his uncle, Bird Baker in Lexington and James Baker at Berea.—The Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob, Saturday and Sunday.—The Ladies' Aid Society also met there last Saturday and three new members joined. They are doing good work for the church. The Aid meets once a month on Saturday of regular church days.—J. G. Harrison and family and Lucy Hayes made a surprise birthday dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes last Sunday. Both were seventy-two years old.—Walter Abrams and family have moved on P. Hayes' place.—George Pigg while hauling logs on the college place got his leg broke last Tuesday.—P. Hayes, while burning

THE END OF TUBERCULOSIS

Concerning Predisposition.

By DR. LAWRENCE F. FLICK.

Some families undoubtedly are more prone to tuberculosis than others. This is true not only of families but of races. Predisposition is usually divided into three kinds—individual, family and racial. The individual predisposition is often brought about by improper living and by excess in eating and drinking. Family predisposition may be due to inherited tendencies or to environment under which the family lives. Racial predisposition appears to hinge largely upon the length of time to which the race has been exposed to the disease and the resistance which the race has built up against the disease.

brush last Friday let the fire spread and it burned a part of his fence. The neighbors rushed in, however, and soon stopped it.—Mat Green bought a nice Jersey cow and calf recently for \$55. Lucy Hayes bought one for the same money.—Mrs. Lucy Gordon of Lexington is visiting her brother, Philip Hayes. The Board of education met in this division last Saturday.—Joe Coyle, a student of Berea College and a nephew of J. B. Richardson, spent Saturday and Sunday at J. B. Richardson's.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kidd were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle, Saturday evening.—Mrs. J. B. Fox and son, Alvin, from Toledo, Ohio, arrived last week.—Mose Anglin from Hamilton, Ohio, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson last Sunday.—W. C. Neal has just finished painting Sherman Settle's house and is now painting E. E. Brockman's house.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Mar. 27.—Geo. Pigg whose leg was broken several days ago is improving nicely.—Sam Kelley, son of Curt Kelley, left, Friday night, for Lexington, to enlist in the U. S. Army.—Isaac Johnson contemplates moving to near Lancaster in a short time.—Dave Brewer and family have moved from Sand Gap to Anthony Burnell's place on the Big Hill Pike.—Mrs. Mina Davis of Harts visited Mrs. Pearl Lewis during the past week.—Ambrose McHone sold to uncle Mart Baker a cow and calf for \$50.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lake and

daughter visited Harts, Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Mar. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman who lived on Daddy Todd's farm recently moved to Kingston.—Mrs. Chessie Martin and children visited Mrs. P. L. Stephens, Thursday evening.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris Durham last Monday, a fine boy.—Jas. Vaughn and family moved on Daddy Todd's farm last Wednesday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clint Northern last Sunday, a boy.—Rev. F. P. Bryant of Carterville visited his friends near Rockford last Thursday.—Miss Ethel McGuire and brother, Talmage, of Berea visited their uncle, J. W. Todd and family, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. T. C. Viars and daughter, Beulah, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Berea, from Saturday till Monday.—Miss Beatrice Rich visited Miss C. P. and N. B. Linville, Saturday night.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, March 25.—Mesdames Met Moores and Rachel Alcorn are visiting friends here this week.—Miss Kate Wagers visited her sister, Mrs. Ambrose Wilson, a few days this week.—Everett Bullen of Rice Station is clerking for J. M. Edwards.—Mrs. A. Q. Wilson entertained quite a number of friends, Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wagers are planning to go to housekeeping.—Mrs. Will Henderson died at her home near here the 17th after a continued illness.—Robert Wagers visited his sister, Mrs. Ambrose Wilson, Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Ella Parks visited at Red Lick, Friday.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Mar. 26.—Mrs. Margaret Kelley died at her home here, Mar. 18th, of consumption. She was forty-eight years old and leaves three children, two boys and one girl, to mourn her loss. The entire community sympathizes with these bereaved children.—O. L. Gabbard and family were the guests of C. C. Blanton at Berea last Saturday.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Freeman which was born, March 17th, died about an hour and a half after its birth. It was laid to rest, Saturday, in Wallace's Chapel cemetery. The mother is doing well.—The barn of Rev. J. Creech was burned to the ground last Saturday night between 12 and daylight. There was burned in the barn a fine 7 year old mare belonging to Chas. Creech, two fine cows, one young calf, harness and about 575 bushels of corn belonging to Rev. J. Creech. His chicken house was also burned down, with about forty nice hens. The insurance was \$500.—Miss Wells of Cartersville has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dan Baker of this place.—The family of H. L. Stowe were sick last week.

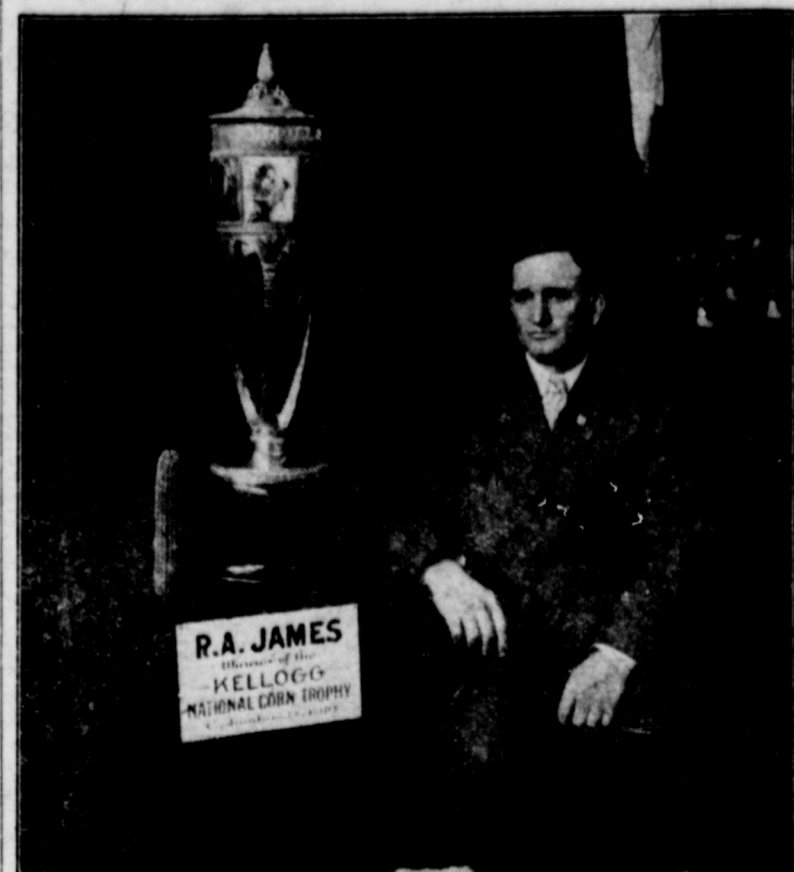
CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Mar. 17.—Rev. Albert Bowman filled his regular appointment at Corinth, Sunday.—Joe Clark of Station Camp is visiting his father and mother here for a few days.—Mrs. Vanner Clark has lagrippe.—Henry Rowlett had a working, yesterday, and Chas. Gross had one today.—J. C. Morgan moved to his new home, Monday, near Man-

Illinois Corn Grower Wins W. K. Kellogg National Trophy

R. A. James, Charleston, Ill., is the 1910 Winner of the \$1,000 Cup—Grows Best Ear in the 3,125,713,600 Bushels of Last Year's Bumper Crop.



Form 4
R. A. James, Winner of W. K. Kellogg Trophy, with the Trophy and the 1910 Champion Ear

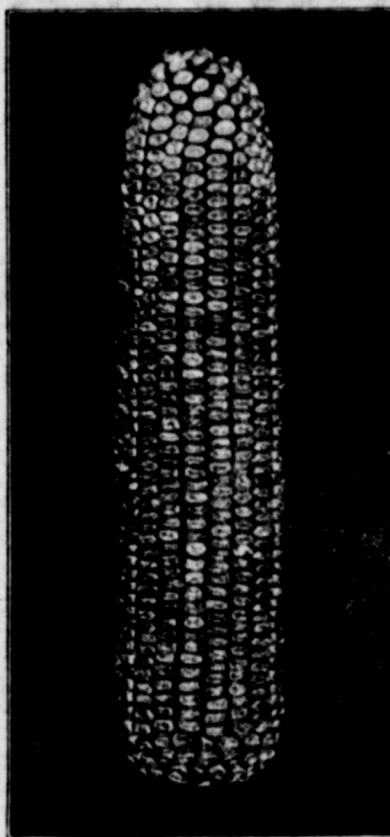
R. A. James, of Charleston, Ill., has the proud distinction of having grown the best ear of corn in all the 3,125,713,600 bushels of last year's bumper crop. At the National Corn Show just held at Columbus, Ohio, this gentleman was awarded the W. K. Kellogg National Corn Trophy, donated in 1909 by W. K. Kellogg, president of the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Thousands of ears of corn from all parts of the country and of all varieties were entered in the competition. The selection of the grand champion Sweepstakes and the award of the Kellogg trophy were made on general points of superiority. The ear of corn grown by Mr. James is of Reid's Yellow Dent variety.

was also of Reid's Yellow Dent variety, crossed with Alexander Gold Standard. Last year's prize winner is the most perfectly formed ear of the two, though it requires a careful judge to distinguish the points of superiority.

The trophy awarded to Mr. James was made by Tiffany, of New York, for Mr. W. K. Kellogg, at a cost of \$1,000. It is made of Sterling silver, bronze and enamels, and is a truly artistic creation. It stands 30 inches in height. Mr. Kellogg's interest in corn growing can be understood when it is stated that the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., of which he is president, has an output requiring 10,000 bushels of corn a day, raw product, for its manufacture. A peculiar feature is that while the Kellogg product is made exclusively from selected white corn, the Kellogg trophy has been won each time by a yellow corn exhibit. The trophy is offered for annual competition until won twice by the same grower.

The National Corn Show at which the award was made, was an event of tremendous magnitude. At one of the sessions President Taft was present and delivered an address.



It is 10 inches long, 7 1/2 inches in circumference, and has 20 rows of kernels, 6 to the inch in the row, average 5-8 of an inch in depth, and 5-16 of an inch in width. It is indeed a very correct type of yellow dent corn.

Mr. James, the winner, is a vigorous farmer about 40 years of age and of pleasing personality, a man who has given careful study to corn culture, and who has achieved his success as a grand champion winner only by years of hard work and painstaking seed selection and careful breeding from season to season.

Illinois growers are especially elated over the result for the reason that this is the first time in four years that the honors have been wrested from the state of Indiana. Last year's champion ear, the first winner of the Kellogg trophy, was grown by Mr. Fred C. Palin, of Newton, Ind. It

chester.—Mrs. Tilda Gay of near River Side visited her parents here last week.—Mrs. Martha Bowman is visiting her son, Bob, this week.—Gilbert Lamb has gone to Kingston to drive a team for Lee Peters.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Rowlett, a fine boy. His name is Homer.—R. H. Bowman is registrar for this district. Jas. Banks who recently moved to Cow Creek will move back here in a few days.



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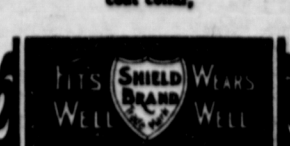
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